BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion
Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
FARRAMJEE KHERSHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 143 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS

Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
20th August ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	8,696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th August	SICILIA	To Colombo and Calcutta
26th "	MALWA	Colombo Fermantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept,	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd " 21st October	NARKUNDA' "MANTUA"	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	— —
20thAugust.	BARJORA ..	Karachi P and Gulf
31st "	CHITKALA ..	Karachi direct.
24th "	TAROBA ..	E & S Africa Noon

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
* Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	18th Aug.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	26th "
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th Aug	20th Aug
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4169	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	S Natsuyama	6845	10th "	5th "

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 287.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,75,85
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,88,75,85
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,68

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Moeul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Franqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,87,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,70,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office--APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
ATHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
Paid-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BRUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
Branch Secretary,
Sunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A. GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship

Proprietor:—TAJUDDIN GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
188, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas L.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Prajjee Soorjee & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.
The Chief Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta. Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanized petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply in person Dr. KOTHAWALA, Lamington and Foras Road.
A R1101

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200—50/3—250 plus Horse Allowance Rs. 40 per month. Apply, before 31st instant to the PRESIDENT, Nadiad.
A C 10516

WANTED—An experienced GAS ENGINEER to manage gas suction plant, working flour, oil and other mills. Pay according to qualifications. Apply up to 31st August, 1921, to Lala Radhey Lal, Government Treasurer, Bareilly.
A R1080

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL GRADUATE for the Barsi Municipal Dispensary. Pay Rs. 100—10—150 with free quarters. Candidates should apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, age, caste, etc., with testimonials before 10th September, 1921. Preference will be given to experienced hands. PRESIDENT, Barsi City Municipality, Barsi, 9th August, 1921.
A C 10436

WANTED—A well qualified LADY DOCTOR for State General Hospital, Baroda. Furnished quarters. Private practice allowed Pay Rs. 250—50—1—300—50—3—500. Higher terms salary rising to a maximum of Rs. 750 with a larger sphere of duties would be entertained in the case of very highly qualified applicants Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, pure European or Anglo-India), age, whether single, married or widow, place of education, and previous appointments, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A C10501

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America, particulars apply Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—SITUATION by a First Class Mechanical Engineer of considerable experience in Cotton Mills works and with knowledge of electricity. Please write with terms to Box No. 7074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1090

WANTED—A responsible POSITION in an Indian Concern by an Young Hindu Gentleman of Good family, who has just cancelled his recommendation for King's Commission. Has worked as Dept. Manager in British Shipping Concern. And as experience of Drappan Piece Goods and Import and Export line. Please respond to Box No. 7065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1076

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A beautifully furnished BUNGALOW "LISMOYLE", with electric lights. On the high ground, Bangalore, with a beautiful garden, servants' quarters, garage. Rent Rs. 450. Apply W. H. JOHNSON, 33, Residency Road, Bangalore.
C R1091

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated an Queen's Road designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi).
G R908

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWN at Hom.e Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply owner there.
C R1107

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mail Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1022

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best HORTICULTURAL LAND, about 12 acres behind the Empress Gardens, opposite race course. Irrigated by canal water. Offers are invited. Address: L. N. HEBLIKAR, 361, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
G R1092

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Austin 1920 Model one quite new car (private use), and another taxi (slightly used). Apply to A. D. NAIK, Bilimoria Building, Top Floor, Damar Lane, between 6—9 a.m.
JA 10465

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

4 SACK complete Flour Milling Machinery with Wheat Cleaning, Scouring and Washing Machines (By Messrs. Thomas Robinson) FOR SALE For particulars and prices apply to THE MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd., Indore.
K C10512

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Our "GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY" PACKET of 75 different unused in 15 little sets of 5 stamps each depicting plant and animal life in and around Africa, Rs. 3/8 per packet. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 10494

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PROCESS APPARATUS FOR SALE for making Blocks including Cameras, Routerx, Bevellers, Arc Lamps Screens, etc. Apply N. L. TALCHERKAR, 106-108, Medows Street, Fort.
N R1113

WANTED FIRMS interested in the sale and purchase of "KUTH" (wood) Write to Mr. R. K. Post Box 2002, Bombay.
N C 10515

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Latest PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAVURS and PICTURES, (black and white—not coloured) of eminent men and women—Indians or Europeans—in public life—Politics, Society, Army, Navy, Science, Literature Sports etc. Apply to Box No. "409" Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

FINANCIAL.

BIG LOANS can be granted on Bombay and Calcutta properties. Apply Box No. 7051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1053

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9-LBS., nett for Rs. 5 all charges included by V. P. Parcel post—CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O.—Kulu, Punjab.
T R1088

NOW READY—1921 EDITION—KELLY'S DIRECTORY of Merchants Manufacturers and Shippers, and guide to Export and Import Trades of the world. 2 volumes Rs. 64. INDIAN AGENTS THACKER & Co., LTD., Booksellers, BOMBAY.
T C10496

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par. V. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
R C10570

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Bedford and Wellington Khaki Cord, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2/8 per yard. Best English Stock Post Khaki Drill, Rs. 1/8 per yard. Shirting flannel, natural wool, Rs. 1/8 per yard. CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT.
T C10504

FOR SALE.—Big Size Rich PERSIAN CARPETS of rich colours and designs for a rich Gentleman parlour. Please apply to Box No. 7066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of applicants that all the vacancies under the above scheme have now been filled up.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.
C10571

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned control the sole and exclusive rights for showing the official film of the

DEMPSEY V. CARPENTIER.

fight for India, Burma, Ceylon and Mesopotamia. Any person or persons who attempt to infringe our rights by importing pirated copies shall be forthwith prosecuted and will be liable for damages.

PATHE CINEMA, INDIA,
Pathe Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
C10572

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS, who have not taken away their share certificates, are requested to do so in exchange for the documents of title before the 31st instant, after which the Company will not be responsible for the same.

Bombay, 17-8-1921.
187-93, Samuel Street, Mandvi.
1115

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per each Preference Share, and Rs. 25 per each Ordinary Share, declared at the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 17th instant, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th August, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th August, 1921.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAEL & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
C10577

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921. at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted.
C C 10574

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that no TRANSFER DEEDS will be accepted unless accompanied by the share certificates of the Company.

Bombay, 12-8-1921.
187-93, Samuel Street, Mandvi.
1116

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 35TH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the 2nd half year ending 31st March, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 22nd August, 1921, between 12 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 6th day of August 1921, on production of Share certificates.

By order,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1921.
C10563

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of kerb stones, sett stones and water tables for the construction of new roads in C Ward will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Any further information that may be required will be supplied by the Dy. Engineer, Works, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Bombay Municipal Office,
16th August, 1921.
TA C10569

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive tenders for dismantling, conveying to Poona or Kirkee Railway Station, and there loading into wagons the material of certain buildings of the Deccan War Hospital at present situated on the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Blank forms of tender on which the work will be given out may be had on application to the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, or from the office of the Garrison Engineer, M. W. S., Poona, on payment of Re. 1.

Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development, Old Customs House Yard, Bombay, before Twelve Noon (S. T.) on the 31st August 1921, at which time they will be opened.

The tenders will be on P. W. D. form K. 2.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders.

Old Custom House Yard,
Bombay. Dated 16th August, 1921.
TA C10564

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.
TA C10478

LEGAL NOTICES

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED AND REDUCED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
OF THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a Resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rupees 50,00,000 to Rupees 25,00,000. A List of the Persons admitted to have been Creditors of the Company on the 12th day of August, 1921, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 26th day of August, 1921, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at their above address or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1921.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
Attorneys for the Apollo Mills, Ltd., and Reduced.
C10565

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MONGHIBAI, widow of Kallianji Moolji late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who at the time of her death resided at Barbhai Mohoolla without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

DAIBAI, widow of Meghji Soonderji and Bachibai widow of Bhanji Soonderji both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Barbhai Moholla without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10578

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INSTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANECKLAL BHOGILAL DAMANIA, alias MANEKLAL BHOGILAL of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, Clerk in the office of E. D. Sassoon and Co., Bombay, residing at C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai KUNDANGAVRI MANEKLAL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, widow of the deceased abovenamed residing at C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
C10566

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INSTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of MANOCKBHAI CHUNILAL and HIMATBHAI CHUNILAL LIMITED, until one of them attain majority to the estate of Chunilal Motilal, widower, a Merchant late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

NATHALAL MOTILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased residing at Sindhi Gully, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed, deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10570

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY SHOP AT CHAKLA STREET TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD WILL, STOCK IN TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., receiver in suit No. 1148 of 1921 (Fatmabai and another v. Ahmed Jusub and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chakla Street the stock-in-trade, goodwill and the right of occupying of the shop. The stock in trade consists of socks, underwears, breaches, stockings, gunjis, mufflers, caps, show cases writing tables, chairs, safe, cash boxes etc. etc

The above will either be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 18th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF CANVAS, PAGRI CLOTH, CLOTH DASSOTTEE, GLASS SHEETS, PAINT BRUSHES ETC ETC (DAMAGED BY WATER AND FIRE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Devidas and Sons and on account and risk of the Western Australian Insurance Co Ltd, and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Temker Street godown the following screw augers of different sizes, screws iron, nails wire, beaters steel for Ry., eyletts brass for tent, kit bags, cloth canvas, pagri cloth, serge blue, cloth latha white and blue, cloth dassottee, glass plates and sheets, paint brushes and any other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

The above will be on view before three days

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Bay waler horse.
1 motor cycle of Douglas make.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, CHAIRS ACIDS, AMERICAN BOLTS AND NUTS, GRAMOPHONE NEEDLES, SILK PAGREE CLOTH, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

12 cases and 210 boxes gramophone needles.
3 crates Prart pulp cane chairs.
1 case containing 28 pieces, superior cotton and wool dress stuffs of latest designs for men's suit and ladies' dresses crep stripe and check designs of assorted colours.
1 case containing about 132 doz. cotton and mercerised stockings of assorted colours.
1 case underware.
40 kegs citric acid. 20 kegs tartaric acid.
By order of the offices concerned:—
1 case containing 62 trusses (pair) Shantung Pongee.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Nowroji Dinshawji Mehta and others trading as Stanley Langford and Co. at Parsee Bazar, Street, Fort:—
12 cases American machine hexagon head bolts and nuts, and carriage bolts and nuts.
By order of the offices concerned:—
About 540 doz. candidate collars, size 1¼in. by 13½in., 14in., 14½in., 15 by 13½.
About 270 doz. John Bull collars size 13½in., by 13½in., 14in., 14½in., 15in. by 13½in. 14in., 14½in.

By order of the concerned.

Soap stone packing round of sizes 1/4" 5/8" 7/8", 1 and 1/8", 1½", 1 and 3/8" 1½", 1 3/4" total weight about 354 lbs.
Mica packing round of size 3/4", 1" total weight about 58 lbs.
Cotton covered packing round of size 1/4" 1/8", 1 1/4" 1 1/2" total 506 lbs.
One Avery platform weighing machine of 10 cwts with all weights in excellent working order.
150 kegs soorma.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as one gold plated kada, one gold watch one metal watch.
On account and risk of Dwarkadas Premji 30 cases mercerised cotton yarn each case containing 300 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES MERCERISED COTTON YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of Dwarkadas Premji of Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

30 cases Mercerised Cotton Yarn, 300 lbs. in each 2-42 count.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property including the Existing Chawl and the Theatre under Construction with the Permission issued by the Police Commissioner having a large Frontage at the Junction of the Falkland Road and Sandhurst Road, situate at Golpitha, at the Corner of Grant Road and Trimbak Purshram Street.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof Haji Alli Mahomed Haji Cassam Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassam Soudagar the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the set forward land admeasuring 80 square yards in front of premises Nos. 197, 199 and 215 at the Junction of Falkland Road and Trimbak, Purshram Street, and together with the messuage, tenements dwelling house, chawls and shops and the building under construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Falkland Road and fronting thereto without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 690 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras Land Old No. 458, New No. A/13970 and New Survey No. 2A/5534 and by the Collector's Suit and ground rent under Old No. 4991, New No. 2/4469 and New Survey No. A/5534, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2266-2267 and 2268, Street Nos. 187-195, 197 to 198 and 215, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Erachsha D. Cooper, on or towards the South partly by a footpath and partly by the said Falkland Road and on or towards the North by the property of Condajee Bhimaji Gowlee and on or towards the East by Trimbak Purshram Street and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the deceased.

N.B.—Plans of the proposed Theatre are open for inspection at any time at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th August, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 139 CASES TINMEN'S RIVETS AND 40 DOZEN SHOVELS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Trivedi and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Tikabhai and Co. of Nagdevi Street:—
139 cases Tinmen's Rivets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Yusoof Brothers of Nagdevi Street:—
40 dozen Shovels D. Handle No. 5 and No. 6.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLES AND RAJAS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A "FIAT" MOTOR CAR AND A OVERLAND TAXI CAR MODEL NO. 75.

By the order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Fiat Motor Car, Sedan body, richly upholstered, 6 seats, plate glass windows and screen complete in running order.

One Overland Taxi Car Model No. 75, in running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF OLD SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson Batley and King, Architect and Surveyors, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Buildings of Old Seamen's Institute and Church, Frere Road (opposite Princess Dock Port Trust Office).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 18th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FINAL WEEK
Episode 14th THE TRAP
" 15th OUT OF THE WEB

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

MAKE IT SNAPPY
Pollard Comic

COMMING SHORTLY
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
IN
Powerful drama in 8 Reels.

TIME Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SPECIALLY FOR THIS FESTIVE HOLI-DAY WEEK.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week a hilarious

GOLDWYN COMEDY DRAMA

"UPSTAIRS"

(5 Reels—5000 feet.)

Featuring the pretty comedienne

MABLE NORMAND

She starts as the bash slinger in the kitchens of swell hotel.

She finishes as the ragtime queen of the Cabaret—with a millionaire "bellhop" for the prize.

A story of the spice of life made for laughs and nothing else!

"UPSTAIRS"

The Programme includes a rollicking Comedy.

Five Shows To-day at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT royal TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

PAVLOVA

The world's greatest Dancer in a magnificent picturization of Auther's Famous Opera

MASANIELLO
or
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

PAVLOVA

The Incomparable Dancer in a story of the glories of Ancient Spain and Italy,
SPANISH BALLET.
Specially Selected Music by
THE EMPIRE ORCHESTRA

Next Saturday: 20th August.
The Great "Romeo and Jnliet" famed pair
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BENERLEY BAYNE
in a fine Lutro Super
"THE COMPACT"

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m.

The Sultaness of Love
or
1001 Nights
"No. I OF OUR BIG 5"
Recently shown at the Empire,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30; and 9-45 p. m.
Special picture Programme.
Return of Pathe's film Detective.
NICK WINTER
in
"Register T 33"
AND OTHER INTERESTING FILMS.

THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC

A SWADESHI FILM GLORY OF THE EAST

BHAKTA VIDUR

A mythological film, depicting the scenes from the one of the soul stirring episodes of MAHA BHARAT. The series of events between Pandvas and Kauravas, which led to the decline and downfall of the ancient empire and culminated in a terrible wall between the two rival factious are portrayed with a skill or acting which defies European art.

Soul Stirring Acting Lovely Oriental dances

THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE GLORIOUS EAST.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 13th August 1921

Dry's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15 000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" to Continent		—
Futures at New York — Oct.		13.18
Futures at New York — Jan.		13. 3
" — Mar.		13.83
of Cotton at New York		13.20
of Cotton at New Orleans		12 13
Tone—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans — Oct		12.73
" — January		13 13
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 /16
Demand Bills		3.66|09
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		61/0

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th August, 1921

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 78
Nov.	..
Dec.	8 89
Jan.	8 92
Feb.	..
Mar.	9 01
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

Egyptian Cottons November .. 15 10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, 13th August, 1921.

Total in Sight	201.000
Egyptian Visible Supply	370.000
East Indian	141.000
American	3,931.000
Other	332.000
Total Sales	54.000
East Indian Sales	2700
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	56,000
" " Forwarded	1300
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	7,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	47,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	91,000

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 13th August, 1921

Brown Java Sugar 16/18 C & F, Calcutta September Oct -sellers	—19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—23/6
" " Karachi	—23/9
Tone—	

WHEAT.

London, 13th Aug., 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs, August Sept.	
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs, Cargo Paid	74/0
AUSTRALIAN ..	..
KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q.	..
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	..
do. red Karachi sellers	79/0
Wheat afloat to UK	7,290,000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 3/4
Hongkong	£97
National	£39

SEEDS.

London, 13th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED, Feroospare Real Bold August-Sept. Sellers	£21 1/2
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August, Sept. Sellers	£20 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :— Dull	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep.	£25/0
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August	..
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Ag.. Sep.. Sellers	£11 5/9
TORIA RAPESEED August Sept Sellers	£22 1/4

METALS.

London, 13th Aug. 1921

English best Selected Copper	£ 69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B...	£ 69 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 102
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 22

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. France ..

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 3/8
Wr Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 50 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	12 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe August buyers	8 1/2
Tone:—	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 16th August, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/2
" " 6 m/st	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gv M. B.	..
" Best English Selected	..
TIN BLOCK	154
LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags Aug.-Sep sellers	£23/
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
August-Sep. Sellers	36/0
" Buyers Sep. Dec-Paid	35/9
Mid American Cotton spot	8 88

New York, 16th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 84 00

London, 16th August, 1921.

Exchange on London in Paris	47.16
In Germany	348.50
in Italy	..

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 15
Christiania	28 07
Amsterdam	11 78
Switzerland	21.65
Petrograde	..
Belgium	..
Athens	..

Bar Silver Spot — Quiet and unchange.
Featureless. 38/0
Rents 5 p/c — Ex Dvd — 42 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 17.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 318½ and steadily declined till Rs. 313. It then advanced till Rs. 315 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 314. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 315. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 314½ and closed at Rs. 318½.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain quiet and dull and the offtake is limited.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba for ready and forward business are closed to-morrow on account of "Cocoanut Day" holiday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, 17th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August,	319
Fully Good Bengal, September	272
Fine Oomra's, September	318

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 17th August 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,	316
Fully Good Bengal September	270
Fine Oomra's — September,	314

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 17th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
	Panjab	293	277	260	
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	332	322	302	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	362	342	332	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	347	337	317	.. ..
M.G. Broach	..	307	332	322	.. ..
Southerns	..	..	..	340	330 320

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th August, 1921.

Cotton	3962	Bales.
Wheat	7976	Cwts.
Linseed	2192	"
Rapeseed	3391	"
Gingellyseed	1359	"
Poppyseed	1928	"
Groundnuts	3802	"
Castorseed	2130	"
Rice	968	"
Myrabollams	2	"
Cottonseed	15034	"
Mowraseed	287	"
Gram	1716	"
Jawar	4934	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	962	"
Bajra	314	"
Coal	1427	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 17.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 30-2-6.
Bars gold forward, 30-2-6.
Bars silver ready, 96-5-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 96-5-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 96-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 5/16.
Tone of Exchange—Firm.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 311.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 331.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 321.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 199.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 190.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 208.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 294.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 412.
London gold ready, s. 112-4.
London silver ready, d. 38.
London silver forward, d. 37 5/8.
Tone of Silver—Closed quiet.
American cross rate on London, Dollars 3.64½ per £.
French cross rate on London, Frcs 47.10 per £.
Italian cross rate on London, 84.00 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London, 21.69 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London, 48.10 per £.
German cross rate on London, Mrks 335 per £.
3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 97.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104.

SHARES.

The market opened and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2800, Alliance Cotton 410, Apollo 110, Bombay Cotton 1410, Bombay Dyeing 1940, Bradbury 1223, Century 1170, Central India 4885, Colaba Land 2960, Coorla 3000, Crescent 745, Currimbhoy 2015, David 1755, Edward Sassoon 645 xd, Elphinstone 242/8, Fazulbhoy 1680, Finlay 1305, Indore Malwa 720, Jamshed Mfg 560, Kastorchand 1700, Khatao 650 xd, Kohinoor 3670, Luxmi Cotton 4500, Madhavrao 410, Madhowji 3650, Muthuradas 1200, M. Petit 6200, Mazgar Sassoon 380 xd, Morarji 2500, New Great Eastern 120, New City 870, Pathani 1080, Pearls 140/8, Phoenix 1260, Premier 255, Shapurji 485, Sholapur 17600, Simplex 1072/8, Standard 2900, Swan 1315, Swadeshi 5070, Tata Mill 1670, Vishnu Cotton 2100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 840, Bombay Burma 650 xd, Bombay Burma N I, 100 xd, Bombay Burma Pet 14/12, Bombay Tramway 153/12, Bombay Flour 1650, Bombay Steam 860, Bundi Cement 49/8, Indian Cement 420, Katni ord 297/8, Katni def 1500, New India Insurance 25, Tata Iron ord 112/8, Tata Iron def 642/8, Tata Iron new 4th 100, Tata Iron new 5th 100, Tata Iron 1000, Tata Oil Mills 125, Scindia Steam

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotations %p.s. Nett to buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	14%	210
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,220
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	135
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25. ..	50	,,	14%	32xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½ ..	75	,, As.	12%	28-12
Union 7½	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered .. ..£	5	April-Oct.	12%	£6 14
Eastern £5 .. ..£	10	,,	7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai £	125	,,	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £123 .. £	25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B £121 £	25	,,	16%	25½
Mercantel O&S .. £10½		,,	16%	10½
National, £12½ ..	25	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil ..	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. F. ..	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	500
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	100xd
Central Provinces ..	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati ..		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bnagirghat ..	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana	100	..	4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sona Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5%	71
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley ..	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light ..	100	..	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	190
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	4%	700
P. Rs. 50	..	..	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O.	Rs. 50	..	Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S. ..	100	May-Oct.	3%	106
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
" P.	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone	50	..	2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,300
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	410
Apollo	50	..	..	112/8
Asar Virji 75 ..	100	..	30	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,942 8
Bombay Industrials ..	100	..	..	80
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	35	1,215
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,170
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,060
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	260	2,820
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent	100	,,	60	760
Currimbhoy	250	,,	100	1,095
David	250	,,	140	1,765
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,685
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	..	As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	100	635
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	245
Emperor Edward ..	100	..	100	1,360
Fazulbhoy	200	..	300	1,670
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,220
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	150	3,600
Globe	100	..	80	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	270
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	..	10	225
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	722 8
Imashed Mfg. ..	250	Mar-Sept.	150	570
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand ..	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,705
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	650
Kohinoor	500	..	375	3,650
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	..	25	415
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar.-Sept.	200	3,700
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,250
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1,240
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	Mar-Sep.	25	115
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	350	7,300
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	60	1,105
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,060
Pearl	250	..	100	1,412/8
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,260 xd
Planet Mill	100	,,	5	300
Premier Mills ..	100	,,	..	255
Presidency Mills ..	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,065
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,000
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	250	5,085
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,310
Tata O.	500	..	15	1,675
Tata P.	500	..	54	850
Union Mill ..	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	200	2,150
Eastern India P.	500	..	7½	500
	1,000	..	13 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	66	..	100	855
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	40
Badam Pile	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co., 35	109	..	..	3 Div.
B. Burma T. Corporation	128	..	Rs. 20	580 xd
Burma Corporation New Issue 50 ..	125	..	6	160 xd
Flour Mill ..	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,625
Bombay Ice Manufy	23	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
P.	250	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Uganda 80 ..	100	..	8½	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76 ..	100	July	20%	70
British Burmah Petroleum .. O	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
	15	..	10%	16
Eastern Chemical D.	1½	..	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	..	40%	382½
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	..	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil O.	100	Dec-July.	7%	75nom
P.	200	,,	7%	215nom
Jas Roberts ..	100	Oct. July	15	230
Kirkstt's Engineering ..	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Lemp	200	July	20	147½
Parsicks	100	July	12	100
Shapland Price Ord	100	..	4%	90
Shapland Price P. ..	100	..	7%	80
Mckenzies	100	..	30%	530
New India Insurance	25	200	..	25
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance 50	200	May	30%	370
Phillips	40	July	10%	40
Port Canning ..	1,000	Sept.	53	680
Scindhia Steam 30 ..	75	..	Nil.	12-8
Straits Carbonic Gas ..	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack ..	15	20	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	51	Sept.	12 10?/8	118/12
D.	80	..	61	65? 8
Tata Iron. Ord (ND) ..	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
" " Def. (..)	75	..	..	105
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) 55	400	..	..	940
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..	..	35
Thacker	50	June	1 00%	330
Western India Chemical Co.,	39	100	..	..

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. E—Ex. Div.

THE WE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, Monday.

Monsoon has been active in ... India and the Western Himalayas. ... break persists over most of the North... India and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces except the Southwest, the Punjab Hills, Malabar and local in Gujarat the Konkan, Southetst Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, the North West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan.

The Principal amounts:—Moulmein, Rangoon two inches, Bassein four, Kyaukpyu three, Myitkyina, Dhubri two, Tezpur one, Silchar four, Cherrapunji, Coxs Bazar two, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri one and half, Calcutta two, Burdwan one, Berhampore three, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh one, Chaibasa, Patna, Gaya one and half, Naya Dumka two, Benares one and half, Bahraich one, Mussooree six, Dehra Dun four, Simla one, Dalhousie, Parachinar one and half.

Forcast:—Extenstion into Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north and moderately or heavily clouded in the south of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at Multan and Hissar and night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri and Allahabad receiving 0.60in. and 0.40in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal over the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are clear at Jacobabad and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in south Gujarat and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar; Rajkot reports 0.11in., Surat 0.25in. and Ahmedabad 0.18in. Skies are heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in slight excess and day temperature slightly lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Nagar humidity is in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.37in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen at Belgaum, the amount reported being 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Sholapur humidity is in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains weak. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar and south Gujarat and local rain in the north Konkan and the United Provinces with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, the north Central Provinces and south-west Rajputana. No station records a fall exceeding one inch; the largest fall reported being one of 0.60in. at Mainpuri. Day temperature is lower than usual in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the south Punjab. The sea remains rough at Dwarka and Karachi and strong winds are blowing on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely on the west coast and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the United Provinces. A few falls are probable in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th August, 1921:—

The monsoon has strengthened in the Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India East, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and the west Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein three inches; Rangoon one; Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half; Bhamo one; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar five; Calcutta two; Burdwan, Darjiling one and a half; Sambalpur, Ranchi three; Purnea two; Darbhanga one; Patna, Gaya, Gorakhpur one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Benares one; Bahraich three; Dalhousie two and Jagdalpur one.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. ending 8 a. m. of 17-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 17th 1919.	June 1st to Aug. 17th 1920.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 37	70 33	51 44	33 57
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)			56 95	38 82
Esplanade (Gen. Tel Hospital ..			54 9	38 05
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)			59 80	38 50
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill				

TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
Tuesday	23rd Aug.	h. m. m 1 17 / 1 53a	ft. in. 26 7 / 27 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Tuesday	23rd Aug.	h. m m7 39 / 8 4a	ft. in 17 10 / 17 3

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.607
Temperature of Air .. .. degrees	80.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. "	77 2
Dew Point .. .. .. "	75.8
Relative humid ty of Air .. "	0.849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)	10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees ..	84 0
Minimum do do	77 1
General direction of Wind from

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Particulars of the time and place of sale will be published later and the lots will be on view in Poona three days before the sale.

C 16376

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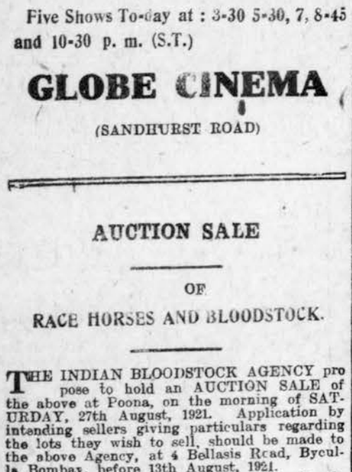

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Envelop openers	1-4-0	,,
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HIGH COURT.

MULJI JETHA MARKET FIRE

RIGHTS OF TENANTS IN CASE OF FIRE

The New Piecegoods Bazar Co. Ltd. Plaintiffs v.

Gordhandas Mavji ..... Defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

The plaintiffs, the proprietors of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market brought this suit for recovery of a sum of Rs. 7,119 being the arrears of rent for two shops Nos. 480 and 481 in the occupation of the defendant. The Mulji Jetha Cloth Market was burnt down by a disastrous fire which occurred on 22nd July 1920, and 250 shops were destroyed. The defendants' two shops were among these 250 shops so destroyed. The plaintiffs contended that the tenancy of the defendant ceased and determined from the date of the fire. On the shops being retuilt, they refused to put the defendant back in possession of the shops, but instead gave a lease thereof to one Goculdas Devji.

The defendant intended that he held one of the two shops, viz shop No. 480 under a registered lease running from November 1913 to November 1923; that he held the other shop No. 480 under a lease for five years which expired in October 1917. He alleged that in 1917 the plaintiffs persuaded him to vacate the two shops temporarily on a representation that they wanted to repair the shops and that they would on the completion of the repairs give him shops of the same area on the same terms as before. But, when the repairs were completed, in or about the middle of 1918, the plaintiffs gave to the defendant only one of the two shops viz. No. 481, and refused to give back shop No. 480, unless the defendant agreed to pay a considerably enhanced rent. The original rent for shop No. 481 was Rs. 701 for the period of one year; and for shop No. 480, Rs. 601. The enhanced rent for shop No. 480 was Rs. 2,100 a year. The defendant took possession of the two shops about June or July 1918, and paid rent at the enhanced rate, under protest for a period of six months from October 1917 to May 1918, the new agreement for enhanced rent for shop No. 480 operating retrospectively. In the meanwhile the Rent Act had come into operation and the defendant contending that his old tenancy in respect of the two shops was continuing, refused to pay rent at the higher rate. The rent thus fell into arrears until the market was burnt down. The defendant further contended that he continued burnt of the shops even after the fire, and claimed to be reinstated in the shops after the market was rebuilt. He counterclaimed for a declaration that he was entitled to possession of the shops for an order that the plaintiffs and Goculdas Devji should forthwith give over possession of the shops to him. He further counterclaimed that the Standard Rent of the premises should be fixed.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan with Mr. J. H Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. P. B. Vatcha appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship after hearing evidence and the arguments of counsel held that in 1917 when the defendant temporarily vacated the shops, there was an implied surrender of the old lease. There was therefore, a new tenancy in respect of the shops when the defendant reentered on the new terms. The position of the shops had been shifted and there were alterations in the size of the shops. It being a new tenancy of new premises the standard rent of shop No. 480 was the rent which was then agreed upon, viz. Rs. 2,100 per year. His Lordship further held that in the destruction of the premises by fire the defendant's tenancy continued. By section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, when the premises are destroyed by fire or flood, or the violence of an army or mob, it was the lessees option to terminate the lease If the option was not exercised the tenancy would continue. The defendant had not only not exercised this option, but on the contrary he had clearly intimated to the plaintiffs in reply to their inquiry that he required the shops The plaintiffs had not terminated the defendant's tenancy by a legal notice, and merely asked on the assumption, for which there was no foundation in law, that the fire put an end to the tenancy.

His Lordship therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for arrears of rent at the rate of Rs. 70 per year for shop No. 481, and of Rs. 2100 per year for shop No. 480. His Lordship also decreed the defendant's counterclaim and ordered the plaintiffs and Goculdas Devji, who was one of the defendants to the counterclaim to give possession of both the shops to the defendant. In view of the fact that the litigation was largely due to the plaintiff company's very unbusinesslike methods in dealing with their tenants his Lordship ordered the defendant to pay half the plaintiff's costs of the suit, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay all the defendant's costs of the counterclaim.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST 1921.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

2266-20—Payne and Co, Lalaji Mansingh v Moganlal Rewashankar and ors, Mark and Co., Part Heard

939-19—Edgelow G W & Co—Hassanally Sultemanji v Kazi Kabirudin, F P Pavri

2143-21—Wadia G & Co., The Central Bank of India Ltd v Dr. Hirji N Anklesaria, Edg G W & Co

2159-21—Little and Co, John Chandos Reasover v S B Stout, Mulla and M.

986-21—Surveyor and Co., Bai Rababai Saheb Hedon v Ratilal Pitamber a firm, Pandia and Co.

1066-21—Shroff and V, Cooverji Hormasji Plumber v Nowroji Ratanjibhai and ors, Sme B & Co.

1246-21—Motichand and D, Ebrahim Esmail Cassam Gamadia v Bhanja Mahapirsingh Gajadharsing, M B Chothia.

2035-21—Mulla and M, Haji Abdulla Haji Haron v Haji Ebrahim Haji Nathoo and ors.

LONG CAUSE.

1239-12—Jeh M & S. Degdooba Rangooba Ghaty v Kapurchand Pratap ors, Matu J & H, Part Heard, 1-10-20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2638-19—Mehta L and Co., D Chhotalal & Co, a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm, Tyabji D & Co., Part Heard 28-9-20.

1131-19—Mehta D and L, Vithaldas Jugjiwandas a firm v Chunilal Bhikalal a firm Daph F & D

1086-18—Wadia G & Co, Messrs. Haji Gani Sumar a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2013-21—Unwalla P and P, Fakirji Nusserwanji Tantia v Ludha Ukerda, N C Dalal and Co.

2092-21—Daph F & D, Messrs Haji Ajam Goolam Husein & Co a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co.

2205-21—M B Chothia, Dhanjishaw Ratanji Karani v Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor and anr, Edg G W & Co., and in person.

2206-21—Mirza & H, Messrs Nurandin Shaikh Adam & Co, a firm v Muncherji Khareji Khambatta, Wadia G & Co

2247-21—Mirza and H, Haridas Naranji v Bhagwatraj Bhagwandas and anr, Mulji Tha & Co.

2234-21—Mirza & H, Haridas Naranji v Narbadabai widow Mulji Tha & Co.

2266-21—Vachha and Co., Hormusji Bezonji Bamjji v Edulji Hormasji Desai and anr.

1960-21—Captain & V, Harroon Suleman and Co., a firm v Usman Hassan Japanwalla, Vachha and Co.

863-21—Dubash and Co., Shivdas Mulchand v Hari Govind Desai and anr, Merwan ji K and Co.

889-21—Dubash and Co., Shivdas Mulchand v Mulitani Ramchandra Nathmal and ors.

1465-21—Unwalla P and P, Kansare Jenabhai Chhaganlal v Dr Mohanlal Maganlal and ors Pandia and Co,

2356-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chhaganlal Nagardas v Nagindas Jugjiwan.

2958-20—Wadia G & Co, Limjibhoy Burjorji Mistry v J R Freitas and ors, Moti and D.

1880-20—Mulla and M, Mahomed I M Rowji v Abdulla Husein and ors, Pandia & Co., Mer K & Co.

1761-21—Mulla and M, Cawasji Jamsetji Kapadia and ors v Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mistry and ors, Edg G W & Co

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

2813-19—Ardeshir H D and Co., Fardunji Nowroji Furdunji v Abdul Rehman Mahomodali and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

3526-19—Shamrao M & H, Manchand Walchand and Co a firm v Ratilal Mulji a firm Purnanand and Co.

3126-19—Dubash & Co, Sagarmal Ratanchand v Joharmal Shambhuji a firm Smethan B & L.

3487-19—M B Chothia, Vithaldas Bhogilal a firm v Khodidas Dayabhai a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

3532-19—N C Dalal and Co., Sha Josingbhai Chunilal a firm v Anupchand Chunilal Narialwalla, Amin and D.

3237-19—Motichand and D, Jugjivandas Anand ji and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj and Co a firm, G B Pandia.

656-21—Tyabji D & Co, Divan Bahadur Vallabhdas Gopaldas and ors v The All-India Industrial Syndicate Ltd, Payne and Co.

2876-20—Amin and D, Ujamchand Karamchand a firm v Lachiram Bhikachand, Daphtary F & D.

2830-19—Khandwalla and Co., Naranji Dulabhji & Co a firm v Munchubhai Hirachand and ors, Madhavji K & C, Amin and D.

1052-21—Payne and Co., Ganesh Devidas & Co a firm v Narandas Purshottam, Bhai K & G

2525-19—Edgelow G & W, Mirzamal Gajanand a firm v Binjiraj Joramal Butia a firm, Mulla and M.

2576-19—Edgelow G & W, Baijnath Ramchandra v Binjiraj Jorama. Butia a firm Mulla and M

2594-19—Edgelow G & W, Chandulal Manilal a firm vMadhavlal Ranchodlal a firm, Shroff & V

3287-19—Ardeshir H D and Co., F Ruttonshaw & Co., a firm v Suzuki & Co a firm, Bhaishan K & G.

2964-19—Amin and D, Bhaidas Narandas Patel v Manilal Ratanchand Sha and anr, N C Dalal and Co., Furnanand and Co.

279-20—Vachha and Co., Shrinath Dwarkadas Vaindo, v Ratilal Chhaganlal Forbes & Co.

2494-19—Dikshit M and Co., Ratilal Chimanlal Munshi v Motilal Parbhudas, Captain & V.

2771-19—Merwanji K & Co, A G Tricimji a firm v Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1534-21—Amar and M, Eruchshaw Cooverji Lilaowalla v Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dharyawan, Jeh B, Part Heard.

1630-21—N C Dalal and Co, Shrinivas Laxminarayan a firm v Bisesar Seikhsaria a firm, Part Heard 2-8

REFERENCE.

L A R 8-20—J C G Bowen In Re Governmer v Nanabhoy H Moos, Ard H D & Co, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSES

445-21 Pandia and Co, Ranchhodbhai Tulsibhai a firm v Dayabhai Dwarkadas, M B Chothia.

413-21—Jan E & D, Purshotam Ratfonsey v Nanabhoy Elimbhai, Ragh N & Co.

337-21—Mal M R & Co., Poonia Devsee and Co., a firm v Alamally Allibhoy, Jam R & D

1179-21 N C Dalal and Co., Amersey Harjivandas v Kashiram Ranchodji Jani a firm Furnanand & Co

1367-21—M B Chothia, Erachshaw Edulji Mody v Tehemurasp Kaikhshru Mody, Vachha and Co., Ard H D and Co., Unwalla and Co

1454-21—G B Pandya, Motibhai Pachan and Co a firm v Appa Keshavdas Devidas Mulla and M.

1543-21—Ard H D & Co, Thakordas Gokaldas, v Mathuradas Parbhudayal a firm, Jam R & D

1659-21—Kanga and Co., N V Khandvalla and Co a firm v Bulakidas Trihhuwandas and anr, Amin and D.

2445-21—Madhavji & Co, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm v The National Spg & Wg Hosiery Mills Ltd.

L C 2002-21—Madhavji and Co., Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. a firm v The National Spg and Wg Hosiery Mills Ltd., Ragh N & Co.

For trial of issue.

82-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulabdas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, As per J's 11-6-21.

Long Causes.

2811-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Gulam Hussein Bundeali Haji v Valli Mahomed Haji Gani, H B Chothia.

393-21—Malvi M R and Co., Khimji Khetsey and Co a firm v Jetha Hira and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.

S C 446-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi H R and Co.

2684-19—Bhai K and G, The Sholapur Spg & Wvg Co Ltd v B B Vipper and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

3240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.

489-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motilal and D.

1673-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shaikhtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little & Co.

404-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.

2032-21—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons & Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

936-21—Craigie B and C, Ratilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v. Nagarsheth Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

2881-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ratilal Lakhmichand v Hirachand Vaneband a firm, Bhai K and G Part Heard.

3147-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Valji Purshottam a firm v Ranchoddas Purshottam a firm, Edg G W and Co, Ferreira and V.

3241-19—Payne and Co, Damodar Haridas a firm v Nandlal Devidas a firm, Patell and Ezekiel.

2062-19—Malvi M R and Co, Shamaldas Sukhnand and ors v Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm, Judah and S.

985-17—Smetham B and L, Hazarimal Hemaji and ors v Kashinath Moroba & ors, Mantri and Co.

2410-19—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Narseydas v Vithaldas Bhugvandas a firm, Mulla and M.

3169-19—Pandia and Co, Ramdas Bhoja and Co a firm v Ghasiram Surajdin a firm, Shamrao M and H.

2682-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Gowraj Fatechand a firm v Valumkhundi Padha Venkata Subbayya and China Venkata Subbaya a firm, Khambatta & Co.

51-19—Tyabji D and Co, Mansing and Co a firm v Ramchandra Chandulal Marfatia, Merwanji K and Co.

2458-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Essaji Adamji Jafferji v Tyabally Essaji, Matubhai J and M, For postponement.

3386-19—Mulla and M, Lalchand Jusoodanand and Co a firm v Naoroji Cooverji Nagpurwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3165-19—Rustomji and G, Haji Mecca Haji Mahomed v Motilal Ichhalal, Motichand and Devi.

3069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Jaffer, Jam E and D.

2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia & Co v Abdul Aziz and Bros, Mer K and Co.

2031-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakisan Shambhudas a firm v Goverdhandas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

471-21—N C Dalal, Nagindas Thakordas v Shamrao Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.

982-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ibrahimji Soudagar and Co a firm, v Bhimji Narayanji Halai, Pandit & Co, Tyabji D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Opinions of the Day.

When to Fight N. C. O.

"The Servant.":—When to the utter disappointment of all the Moderates the only message or boon which the Duke of Connaught delivered or gave to the darbaries assembled at Delhi was the "forget and forgive" advice, the whole of Liberal India could only loudly acclaim the wisdom and tact of His Royal Highness; it is therefore strange that the U. P. Liberals have not only recovered their wits but improved upon their previous "demands." We now find them proclaiming at Lucknow that the appeal of the Duke of Connaught to forget the Punjab would be unacceptable, and that unless the Liberal party obtained redress for the Punjab it was useless their opposing non-co-operation. It is the very quintessence of wisdom, to fight non-co-operation only when the very facts which have rendered non-co-operation necessary have been removed!

Indians in South Africa.

"The Bengalee,"—It is only in South Africa that the Indian problem is not an academic question and has far-reaching practical issues involved in it. In the settlement of this big issue for justice and equal citizenship, the Imperial Conference has most hopelessly failed to do its duty by the Empire as well as by this country. If Mr. Montagu and the representatives of the Government of India have found it impossible to get justice for our people from the Imperial Conference, they ought to devise methods for immediate retaliation against the South African Union rather than be pleased with the settlement. The Indian question in South Africa is one of the worst tragedies of the Empire, and, so long as the matter is not set right, India Office and Delhi and Simla should give no rest and peace to the Boer-British Government in Natal and Transvaal.

India and the Japanese Pact.

"The Tribune,":—Every patriotic and self-respecting Indian will learn with a sense of relief that the Anglo-Japanese treaty does not provide for Japanese assistance to Great Britain in the event of internal disturbances in India. The clause in the old treaty relating to this matter was, it will be remembered, strongly condemned both by British statesmen like Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, as well as by Indian opinion. Its elimination, for that we suppose is what the present declaration means, is a just and welcome concession both to public opinion and to good sense.

Can It Alter?

"The Leader":—Bonfire of foreign clothes is literally the burning topic of the day. As the burning of effigies does not destroy the person whom they represent, the burning of foreign cloth which has been paid for cannot affect Manchester. The external 'symbols 'of slavery' can be discarded, but can the reality be altered by the mere discarding of symbols, Are not the warp and woof of the educated Indians' intellect woven with foreign ideas and are not their memories surcharged with foreign words? Can there be emancipation from all this foreign stuff until both intellect and memory are destroyed? And unless there is absolute freedom from the slavery of foreign ideas, what avails it if our externals alone are paraded in Swadeshi? The slave psychology cannot disappear under the charm of the *khaddar*.

What is N.C. O.?

"The New Times":—Non-cooperation is an experiment in self-organisation. If it continues to be non-violent, Government will be powerless to crush it. Repression will only help on non-co-operation—if we remain strictly non-violent. Government will then find out the folly of coercive measures: it can only trust the operations of time, trust that the people may soon exhaust their enthusiasm and lean back on the *sircar*! But if non-co-operation retains its idealistic character time will work with us and against the system. Government must come to terms with a people that has grown in self-reliance and the moral strength to suffer for truth and social good. If only India *will*, she can achieve.

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IRISH CLAIM FOR SEPARATION.

RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC.

MR. DE VALERA'S ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 17.

Mr. De Valera, addressing a meeting of Dail Eireann to-day, reiterated Ireland's claim for separation from Britain and said that the only Government people recognised was the ministry of Dail Eireann.

The reply of Dail Eireann which the British Government intended to make the issue of peace or war would be discussed at a private session and there would be another public session when the reply was ready.

Mr. De Valera declared that they could only deal with a foreign power on the basis of the recognition of this republic.

MEETING OF DAIL EIREANN.

MOMENTOUS SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 17.

Dublin.—The crowd stood for hours in pouring rain in a most orderly fashion awaiting opening at the Mansion House of a momentous session of Dail Eireann, which was its first meeting since the election of Parliament. It sat in the historic Round Room with Mr. Parnell's portrait hung above the Speaker's chair.

Two thousand were present apart from the members of Dail Eireann. The balcony of the Round Room was packed with men and women, standing and sitting. The front portion of the floor was reserved for the members who were accommodated on green leather benches and gorgeously upholstered divans and settees. All sprang to feet, cheering wildly when Mr. De Valera and the members of the Cabinet entered. Dead silence fell when Mr. O'Kelly, recently returned from abroad, took the Speaker's chair and the Chaplain read prayers in Irish. The roll-call evoked a fresh outburst of enthusiasm. The House adjourned after electing a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker.

GREEKS' ADVANCING ON ANGORA.

42 MILES EAST OF ESKI-SHEHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

It is officially announced that the Greeks' advancing on Angora are now forty-two miles east of Eski-Shehr.

SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS TO GREEKS AND TURKS.

NO RESTRICTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that no restrictions were placed on the types of munitions which the British firms may supply to the Greek and the Turkish armies, but Government intended to prohibit the export of poisonous shells to either belligerent.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

MR. ASQUITH SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Premier's statement on the international situation was most satisfactory since the armistice. He appealed to all to take a most sympathetic view of the French feelings because the ravages of the war were still heart-rendingly apparent. France's real security for the future must be in the desire of great powers to discountenance any aggression.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Labour party and the people of the country fully supported the Premier's attitude in regard to Silesia. Mr. Barnes also fully supported the Premier.

EQUAL CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS.

MR. CHURCHILL RECEIVES EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

Following on the resolution of the Imperial Conference favouring equal citizenship for the Indians in the Empire, Mr. Churchill has now received the deputations representing the Indians and the European settlers in East Africa with reference to its application to Kenya. The matter is at present being thrashed out in detail by the Colonial Office, and the India Office in consultation with General Northey. The deputation of settlers have also seen Mr. Montagu, Lord Lytton and Mr. Sastri. The coversations were private, but Reuter understands that the deputation submitted and discussed the resolutions and the views of the conventions and the associations in East Africa.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

PROBLEM OF UPPER SILESIA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WORK OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Aug. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George said that the Supreme Council last week had dealt with the momentous questions menacing the solidarity of the alliance hence it was a matter for gratification that as a result of the resolutions of the Council the spirit of alliance was as strong as ever. (Cheers.)

He reviewed at length the problem of Upper Silesia which, he said, was the most difficult in itself, but was complicated by French anxiety for the security of France. It would have been impossible at an earlier date to refer the problem to the League of Nations because it was necessary to get rid of the Polish insurrection. He assumed that the Council of the League would refer the problem to a committee of jurists or to an arbitrator.

"It was important that France, Italy, Japan and Britain had pledges themselves beforehand to accept the decisions of whatever body the Council nominated. The reputation, position and influence of the League would be considerably enhanced if it successfully dealt with this most important question yet submitted to it.

As regards sanctions there was a general feeling that the time had come to reduce gradually the military burden imposed on Germany in respect of the occupation and control, cost of which had hitherto absorbed almost all money which should have been available for reparations.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Referring to the Russian famine Mr. Lloyd George said it was the most terrible visitation that Europe or the world had seen for a century. The British trade representative at Moscow had telegraphed that thirty-five millions was required for relief of the inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts who were fleeing in masses and appeared doomed to annihilation. It was almost impossible to know what to do. Supplies, especially medical, were wanted to avert from Europe pestilence on a gigantic scale Suggestions of relief by private organisations were very valuable, but the catastrophe was so appalling that it demanded a great international effort. The main problem in Russia was transport, refusal of peasants to give up their corn except in return for commodities and organisation of the famine area. The Soviet Government well knew that supplies that would induce the peasants to part with their grain must come from outside, but it was impossible to get such supplies unless the Soviet Government recognised its obligations for the supplies already sent to Russia and thus restored confidence of the trading community and made them feel that they could send goods without the danger of a future confiscation.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking on the Russian famine conditions in the House of Commons, said that the British representatives on the International Commission appointed by the Supreme Council were Sir John Hewett and Mr. Wardrop, Consul at Moscow. Sir J. Hewett was appointed because of his experience in India where the officials had unique experience in coping with famine. An organisation was necessary in the Russian famine area and there must be the most complete guarantees that relief went to the distressed people, hence organisers of relief must cooperate with the local Government machine.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GENEVA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

Geneva.—The Conference to form an international organisation and centralise the distribution of supplies to Russia has assembled and has appointed a Committee comprising the representatives of twenty-two Governments and the voluntary associations besides the international council of Red Cross and the other societies to devise measures for the relief of famine in Russia.

FOOD SCARCITY IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

According to a telegram from Reval Litvinoff in a statement says sixty million acres in Russia have been devastated by drought and that sixty million poods of corn to feed the population and fifty-seven millions for seeding are absolutely required before 1st September.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

COMMUNIST REGIMENTS SENT TO INTERIOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

Paris.—It is reported that the communist regiments have been despatched to the interior of Russia with orders to shoot the starving peasantry who try to cross from one province to another.

WARNING TO AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

A telegram from Riga says Litzinoff has advised the American Commissioners that the Soviet will not allow any American, who was in Russia during the revolution, to accompany the relief organisations. It is contended that this is due to the fact that the Americans have seen and know too much and could not be deceived by the Bolsheviks.

GREEK ATROCITIES AGAINST TURKS.

DEVASTATIONS AT KHOJA ILI.

WHO PUT THE GREEKS THERE?

"THE NOTICES IN ENGLISH CAN STILL BE READ ON THE WALLS."

The Special Correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian", writing from Constantinople on July 15, says:—

The Greek retreat in the district of Khoja-Ili has been a local movement on an unimportant section of the front, and the Greek atrocities committed against the Turkish civilians, together with the evacuation of the Christian civilians which has been their necessary consequence, are a drop in the ocean of misery caused by the past twelve years of racial warfare in the Near East. The significance of these two series of events lies in the connection between them. If the withdrawal of the Greek army without Allied control has been accompanied by such horrors here in Khoja-Ili, what will happen when this withdrawal extends (as several months' study of the military situation convinces me that it must eventually extend) to the entire region occupied by the Greek forces in Asia Minor? The present retreat has been voluntary, premeditated, and leisurely, and yet the Greek army (as I have witnessed myself) has attempted in cold blood to ruin and uproot, if not to exterminate, the Turkish population in the area it had decided to abandon, with the necessary consequence that the Christian population of the same area could not venture to await the entry of the Turkish Nationalist troops, and, therefore—though more fortunate than the Turks inasmuch as none of them has been massacred,—have still been ruined and uprooted in their turn (abandoning, in their flight, much of the property which they had stolen from their Turkish neighbours a few days before). After this sample of the Greek army's conduct in such circumstances, what have we to expect if, in the course of the far more serious military operations which the Greek Government have insisted on carrying out in spite of the warnings of the Allies, their army were to be compelled to make a general retreat? In such a retreat the discipline of the Greek army would probably be further relaxed than it is at present. What, in such an event, would be the fate of cities like Brusa, Ushag, Alashehir, and Manisa (I do not mention Aidin because it has been devastated already)?

A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.

In my belief, if the Allied Governments allow this war to start again on a larger scale and work itself out to a military decision, before autumn the whole of Western Asia Minor will be in the same state of desolation to which a portion has been reduced already. And no one will be the gainer. The Greek and Armenian minority in this great region, as far as they have been repatriated since the Armistice, will be forced to leave the country again, and though most of them will this time escape with their lives they will lose most of their property, and probably will never be able to return to their homes. The Turkish majority will suffer worse still, for they will be not only ruined but partly massacred, and the remnant will be left without the means to reconstruct a desolated country. The whole of the local population has a vital interest in getting the war ended, at once, by a peaceful settlement, and so have the two belligerent nations. The Greeks, if they impose their terms on Angora, will, in any case, be ruined by the effort of holding what they seize, while if they lose, their lavish expenditure of lives and money will have been still more obviously in vain. The Turks on their side, if they were to be defeated to the point of having to accept the Greek conditions of peace, could hardly continue to exist as a nation, while if they drove the Greeks out of Anatolia at the cost of seeing the entire occupied area devastated like Khoja-Ili before reconquest, the damage to their national life would be hardly less

THE FATAL GREEK LANDING.

For both Greece and Turkey this is the path of destruction, and how do we stand, whose stake is far less, but whose responsibility is possibly greater? When the Supreme Council, against the unanimous opinion of their expert advisers, allowed Greek troops to disembark at Smyrna in the spring of 1919, they deliberately inoculated the mixed population of Western Anatolia with the germ of racial warfare which had hitherto been confined, on the whole, to the north-eastern provinces and to Turkey in Europe. I know that this statement will be contested, and in a chain of evil it is always hard to establish where the first link begins, but I believe that the accusation is substantially true. Certainly, in 1915, the Armenians of the Brusa and Ismid provinces were treated like the Armenians further east, and in 1916 the Greek communities along the coast of the Aegean and the Sea of Marmora were deported (perhaps for legitimate military reasons, but still with great inhumanity in the execution of the operation). Also many local Christians (as, for that matter, many local Turks) were exposed to less extreme forms of ill-treatment since the beginning of the Union and Progress regime in 1908. (All nationalities now sigh for the golden age of Abdul Hamid!) But, on the whole, the local Greeks and Turks managed to get on with fatal Greek landing in 1919. Since then there have been the Greek atrocities against the Turks, at the moment of landing, in Smyrna city; the mutual atrocities at Aidin; and now these present Greek atrocities in Khoja-Ili, which are more cold-blooded, systematic, and on a larger scale than those that have preceded them. I should be the last person to condemn the Greek regime in Western Asia Minor root and branch. The Greek High Commissioner at Smyrna and his immediate assistants are fine men, doing their best. But the war of extermination which the Greek landing inevitably let loose on the country would be too much for the strongest and best-intentioned administrator.

THE ALLIES AND THE GREEKS.

And this is where the Allied Governments are so gravely to blame. All along they have pushed the Greeks forward as pawns to save themselves the trouble of working out the Turkish problem, and by so doing have increased the number and confusion of the pieces on the board. The Greek forces were put into Khoja-Ili by the British Government a little more than a year ago, because at that moment the Nationalist forces were on the point of surrounding a British battalion in Ismid, and the British Government could not decide either to come to terms with the Nationalists or to fight them with British soldiers. The Greek troops, who have just devastated Khoja-Ili in the course of their departure, first came there with the assistance of the British navy. The present Greek headquarters at Gemlik were a British naval headquarters for the first few weeks of the occupation. The notices in English can still be read on the walls.

It is time that we ceased to treat Turks and Greeks as pieces in a game, and realised that they are human being on whom we may inflict agonies by our policy. We are bound in honour to do everything in our power to stop this suffering and heal the wounds as far as we can.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

Sir R. Horne stated that the Committee of the businessmen to advice regarding the reduction of expenditure would consist of Sir E. Geddes as Chairman, Lord Inchcape, Lord Faringdon, Sir Joseph Maclay and Sir Guy Granet. It would sit in Treasury and would report to the Chancellor of Exchequer.

EARTHQUAKE AT MASSOWAH

4 KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED FROM HOUSE COLLAPSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

A telegram from Rome says four have been killed and twenty injured through the collapse of houses due to an earthquake at Massowah in Eritrea.

"TASK BEFORE US."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

"LET UNITY AND PATRIOTISM BE OUR RELIGION."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has been treating the Bombay public for some days past by lectures on the present day situation delivered a masterly address on "The Task Before Us" before a densely crowded gathering on Wednesday evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Excelsior Theatre. Sir G. K. Parekh, the president of the meeting being late, the speaker of the evening was introduced by Mr. C. M. Cursetji.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on arriving at the stage was received with prolonged cheers which were drowned by the voices of "Shame, shame," heaped upon Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who accompanied the speaker.

PANDIT MALVIYAJI.

Pandit Malaviya at the outset thanked the audience for coming in such large numbers. He said we had come to a very critical time in the history of our country. It was essential therefore to recall to our mind the situation before us and to enquire as to what should be done for the future. He was not prepared to go at the time into the glories of the past, or the ancient history or the culture or the civilization of India, which were all historical facts. He would, therefore, begin from 1885 when the Indian National Congress first met in the city of Bombay to formulate the scheme of National Self-Government. In 1886 a scheme, which was considered "a remedy of more details" was put forward by the Grand Old Man of India—the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—and their hopes were partially realized and in 1887 an Act called "The Council Act" was passed. At the time, we trusted, that this Act would meet the wishes of India, but it was not so. it proved unsatisfactory and they had to agitate for a more liberal reform.

Years rolled on, and the people of India were doled out with crumbs in form of reforms on and off but even then they could not satisfy the national desire. Then came in the great war and on the appeal of His Majesty the King-Emperor our activity was suspended for the time being.

HOME RULE LEAGUE FOUNDED.

He then said that it was in 1915 that Mrs. Annie Besant true to her English characteristic and foresight saw that that was the right time for agitation and founded the Home Rule League the ideal of which was to get Home Rule or Swarajya for India.

Then came in the Reform Scheme. But unhappily they were divided, our party maintaining to accept the scheme as it was and to work it up, while the other party holding it as most unsatisfactory. However, he said, there was no party which said that the Reforms were wholly adequate and satisfactory. The Reforms were introduced and the parties still remain divided. He said that the fact that the Reforms are inadequate was undisputed. Even the Moderates of Bombay headed by Sir D. E. Wacha issued a manifesto showing a great need of responsibility in the Central Government of the country, and the Moderate witnesses in England cried hoarse and pleaded earnestly for this boon, but to no avail. If, he said, we were all united from the beginning it was possible that we might have received Reforms in a larger measure.

COOPERATORS' EXPERIENCE.

Referring to the "friends" who have gone to Council, he said, even they from their bitter experience find "that there is room for enlarging this experiment." (Laughter). They find that they have no sufficient power to prevent "wrong and injury being done to their country." Now they find that the measure of Reforms doled out to them was not sufficient and this conviction sinks deeper in their minds.

In this connection, he cited some phrases from H. M. the King's Message as well as Mr. Montagu's speeches that it was their ideal to prepare the people of this country "for the progressive realization of Self-Government."

He said, in spite of Non-Cooperation the people of India showed keen interest in the election. (Cries of "No.") And that the elected members have discharged their responsibility creditably as will be seen from the testimony of Mr. White, the President of the Council, who said that the "Indian Councils were not inferior to the parliamentary institutions of the world." However, our "friends" the Indian Ministers have found to their dismay that "there is no sufficient money available to foster the subjects under their charge such as education, sanitation, etc." and Mr. Paranjpye must be feeling more powerful as a Principal of the College than as a Minister!

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

As an illustration of the boons of Reforms he said before the war the military expenditure was Rs. 26 crores, after the war it was increased to Rs. 62 crores! The fresh taxes were due to this expense only. Out of Rs. 18 crores which are to be realized Rs. 26 crores will go to the military expenditure.

He then referred to the Industrial Commission which met in 1916 and issued its Report in 1918 that its recommendations were not given effect to yet. Even now English firms were patronized to the disadvantage of Indian commercial houses, and indegenous industry was not supported or patronized.

KHILAFAT QUESTION.

Coming to the Khilafat question he said the hearts of Indian Mussulmans were lacerated owing to this wrong. The people of India had naturally great sympathy towards their Mussulman brethren in their sad plight.

He then referred to the Punjab wrongs and said, he could assure them that H. E. the Viceroy was going through this question as well as that of Khilafat and we could safely expect from him all that he could possibly do to right these wrongs. Any way he said there was the hand of mysterious providence working in these two questions, for if the Statesmen of Europe had not shown unstatesmanlike spirit in the Khilafat question and a few misguided men nor outraged the feelings of the Punjab we would not have been so much united as we are today (Applause).

Finally he exhorted them to be one and united giving the example of Japan that to them unity and patriotism was religion. He said in Japan patriotism was a religion and if we do that in India it was not necessary to have one crore of members for the National Congress but millions and millions, who required to be educated.

CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK.

Referring to the movement against liquor trade he said it was God sent movement. 30 years ago we were all united in our protest which included even the voice of the Grand Old Man of India, the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, but to no tangible result. But now the whole India was awakened against this great curse which movement he heartily welcomed, but he advised them to do it not by violence out by love and kindness. If America was to go dry India should go still drier. (Applause.). The great awakening was like a soothing balm to his lacerated heart but he exhorted that they should all be baptized by the "Spirit of Patriotism" by the "sacred thread of patriotism". (Applause).

At this stage it being too late the address was postponed till Friday next at 6-30 p.m.

"DEPARTURE FROM CANONS OF JUSTICE"

WITHDRAWAL OF MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The following representation has been sent by the Commitee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay to the Commerce Department Simla re the Calcutta Munitions Board Case:—

From, J. K. Mehta, Esquire, M.A., Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.

To, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla.

Sir, I am directed by the Committe of this Chamber to address you with regard to the recent withdrawal of cases against the accused in what is known as the Calcutta Munitions Board Case. My Committee are concerned to note that the reason given by the Advocate-General was that if the prosecutions were not withdrawn certain Swadeshi concerns with which the accused were connected would be adversely affected. This is not the sort of help and spoon-feeding which is required at all or which should be deemed necessary in the case of Swadeshi concerns. If the accused are really guilty, as the Advocate-General seemed to imply and for which he said there was sufficient evidence, their continued connection with Swadeshi concerns would not be to the benefit either of these or of the country at large. If on the other hand the accused are really not guilty, as their Counsel emphatically urged, it casts a moral reflection on them and is an injustice to them and the concerns with which they are connected that they were not allowed to prove their innocence. From whatever view point the action of the Government is seen my Committee can find no reasonable defence for such a serious and unprecedented step then by them. My Committee would like to know which representative commercial bodies, if any, urged upon the attention of the Government the necessity of withdrawing these cases on the plea of their probable effects upon the Swadeshi enterprise.

MYSTERY DEEPENED.

These Munitions cases have excited a good deal of public interest specially and they but confirmed the rumours which were afloat alleging scandals in the launaching of the Munitions Board. The launching of prosecutions by the Government led the public to believe that all those vague rumours regarding the scandals would be thoroughly gone into. Unfortunately, the premature and amazing withdrawal of these cases by the Government instead of clearing the mystery has deepened it and instead of putting a silence once for all to the vague rumours has on the contrary increased them. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has rightly observed that this step of the Government will lead the public to feel that there is in future to be one law for the rich and another for the poor, and that Government have placed on record their opinion that even justice must be sacrified rather than commercial interests. The creation of such a feeling at the present juncture is especially damaging to the prestige of the Government, which my Committee are constrained to observe, has suffered to no small extent in the past from a wide departure from the canons of Justice and Equity with which the British Government is usually associated by the public.

My Committee will, on these grounds, welcome a communique from the Government giving their grounds for taking this extraordinary step.

Lemonora has been scratched from St. Leger.

A telegram from Sierra Leone says that the liner Saxon with General Smuts on board has anchored there. Fire in the bunkers is under control, but it will be necessary to discharge the remaining coal. The structure is damaged, but all on board are well.

EID GREETINGS.

GREEKS RECEIVING MUNITIONS FREELY.

CHOTANI URGES COLLECTION OF LARGE FUNDS.

"EVERY MUSLIM MUST ACCEPT N. C. O. PROGRAMME."

The Secretary of the Central Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—

The following cables have been received from Seth Chotani from London.

(1) "After saying my prayers with our brothers from Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Palestine and other parts of the world, I, on their and my behalf, offer Eid greetings. Our hearts are sad; the blood of our brothers is being shed in Asia-Minor. We pray for their victory, but should also supply them with means as the Greeks are receiving enormous supplies."

(2) "The Supreme Allied Council in Paris has declared approval of private parties supplying munitions to the Turks or Greeks. I strongly urge your collecting the largest sum possible for suplying munitions to Mustafa Kamal's army. Wire progress. We can arrange details. Regarding eight thousand pounds await further instructions."

COUNCILLORS MUST RESIGN THEIR SEATS.

It will be clearly seen that the decision of the Allied Conference, mainly brought about by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, is merely a subterfuge for giving assistance to the Greeks, which in spite of the alleged neutrality, has all along been given. However, we hope the Mussalmans of India, in spite of the gloomy news, with rise to the occasion, and will make a supreme effort to collect large funds for meeting the new situation. Such events should further induce every Muslim to make a firm resolve strictly to follow the Non-co-operation programme, placed before the country, until something else is decided by the Central Khilafat Committee. We appeal especially to all the rich and wealthy Mahomedans of Bombay and all over India, whether merchants, taluqdars or zemindars and the Muslims of Moderate persuasion, who are joining the Aman Sabhas, to contribute handsomely at the present juncture. Such a declaration of policy, in which the British Government has a greater share, ought to induce every Muslim member of the Legislative Council to vacate his seat by way of protest. Those Muslims who co-operate with the Government and who also support the Khilafat demands in their entirety, ought to realise now how their feelings and sentiments, instead of being respected, have been set at nought. There could be no fitter occasion than the present one to resolve on a strong protest by resigning their seats. The new move and the declaration of policy on the part of the Premier ought to absolve every man, whether rich or poor or of whatever persuasion, from the attitude of neutrality and fear of assisting the Khilafat Cause.

EID-UZ-ZOHA IN BOMBAY.

REMARKABLE ZEAL FOR SWADESHI DRESS

The following Statement is issued from the office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

"Eid-Uz-Zoha passed off happily in Bombay without any untoward incident occurring or being reported. The Hindus and Mahomedans both remained in good temper each respecting the religious susceptibilities of the other, both fully appreciating the drawbacks and difficulties of the situation and at the same time recognising the signs of distinct improvement in their mutual relations and understanding each other's point of view.

Khaddar clothes were abundantly in evidence everywhere in the Mahomedan quarters, whether high or low. Almost 75 per cent. of Mahomedans who went to offer their prayers in the mosque and those walking in the streets were in Khadder, while the proportion of Khadder caps was higher still.

A large majority of the Bombay Muslims, young or old, had discarded their rich and gold embroidered clothes in preference for Swadeshi clothes. The embroidered caps which used to be much in evidence had almost disappeared. The Mahomedans of Bombay deserve congratulations on such a creditable performance in so short a time, and it is hoped that by the 30th September no man, woman, or child will have a thread of "Bideshi" clothes on his person or in the houses.

LADIES BRANCH OF A. I. KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A vigorous appeal will have to be made for Muslim ladies to discard their fineries. The question of establishing a ladies' branch of the All-India Khilafat Committee is under contemplation in Bombay, and Her Highness Nadli Begum—ably assisted by her girted sister Atya Begum and supported by Mrs. Haji Abba and Mrs. Hussain Mahomedbhoy, who in cooperation with Mrs. Mahomed Ali, collected a large sum of money from amongst the Muslim ladies of Bombay, are moving in the matter of forming, at an early date, a Ladies' All-India Khilafat Committee."

A Secunderabad message of August 16th says:—"H. E. the Commander-in-Chief inspected, the Imperial Service Troops and the regular forces of H. H. the Nizam. He afterwards lunched with the Nizam, and, visited the Golconda Fort, with Sir Afsur Jung.

HIGHHANDEDNESS IN DHRANGADHRA.

A PROTEST FROM BOMBAY.

To explain the present situation prevailing in Dhrangadhra, fully, a few members of the Kathiawar Political Conference came down to Bombay. A meeting of Kathiawari people, resident in Bombay, was convened by them, on Sunday last, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, to asquaint them with true facts when Mr. Vithalbhai Patel presided.

The President in the course of his speech said the people of Kathiawar had already ascended one step of the Swarajya ladder. There was a remarkable awakening among the Kathiawadis, in the past few months, who were all crying out against injustices which they were determined not to tolerate any more. Whatever the facts be, there was not a shadow of doubt that highhandedness was now rampant in Dhrangadhra, and to tolerate it was a crime. Injustice was a crime but to tolerate it was a greater crime. To remove all those injustices and iniquities, there was only one remedy and that was what Mahatma Gandhiji was resorting to now in India. He then compared the administrations of Indian States and British Government, and concluded by advising Kathiawadis to start a Kathiawad Prajamandal and to start a daily paper, in Bombay, to air the grievanies of the Kathiawar people.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said if they tried to stop the highhandedness of the supreme power from which Indian States drew their inspiration, they would automatically stop the highhandedness at present prevailing in India States.

Mr. Amrutlal D. Sheth, then detailed the highhandedness of the Dhrangadhra authorities e.g., in issuing orders against holding meetings, and placing ban on the Volunteers and workers who had gone to Dhrangadhra to help the people there. He then exhorted the audience to give the down trodden Kathiawar people their wholehearted support, to start an association and also a daily paper, in Bombay, to combat against the iniquitous policy of the Dhrangadhra authorities.

Mr. Manilal Kothari narrated the conditions prevailing in Jamnagar, Morbi, Porebander, and other Kathiawad States, and cited instances of the with experience he had gained in some of the places.

Resolutions were then passed condemning the policy of the Dhrangadhra authorities, expressing the meeting's sympathy towards the people of the town and appealing to the Chief of Dhrangadhra to cancel the prohibitive orders and to do away with arbitrary actions, approving of the proposal of the Kathiawar Political Conference of holding a special session, at a date convenient to Mahatma Gandhi after he (Mahatma Gandhi) had given his decision on the matter, which he (Mahatma Gandhi) has promised to do in September.

MUNICIPAL LAXITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There appears to be something radically wrong with the Executive Service of the Bombay Municipality. To judge from the complaints in the Press as well as outside, no part of the city seems to receive anything but the most superficial attention. As one instance of this neglect, I may mention the disgraceful state of the road called the Colaba Causeway, which I should think beats any road "this side of Suez" for dust muck, and ponds. When the weather is dry, the dust smothers the humble pedestrian, and after a shower the whole road becomes one mass of slush and muck which defies description. It is not possible to walk without wading through an ankle depth of filth and muck. If a dozen of our Civic Fathers were made to go in a State procession through this road it would do them a world of good.

I cannot conceive how the executive service of the Municipality has grown so lax. It is indeed a pity that our city which years ago was a model to the rest of India, should have become so woefully dirty as to make it a choice breeding ground of epidemics. The roads, gutters and the drains are in a bad state, while the refuse that litters roads and side streets is abominable to look on. It is quite clear that somebody is failing in his duty to the people of this city. It is not a pleasing tale that one hears from landlords, and others who have any dealings with Municipal Officials. The lame excuses that one reads regarding the complaints from the public go, merely to prove that laxity is condoned. The explanations conched in sacrastic phraseology might suit some spineeless Corporators, but the exasperated taxpayer has become sick of the whole show. Is there no one in the Corporation with the nerve and spirit of the late Sir Pherosha Mehta to hold the reins and drive the Municipal Coach in some sort of order?—Yours, etc.

LEO.

PRINCE OF WALES VISIT.

DR. VELKER RETIRES FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We understand that in reply to the invitation to the members of the Executive Committee by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to meet him at the Secretariat, Bombay, to consider the steps to be taken to give a fitting welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Dr. M. B. Velkar informed that as a Congressman he very much regretted that he could not take part in any function in honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and requested that his name be removed from the Executive Committee.

Bakri Id passed off quietly in Calcutta and suburbs. (A. P.)

A Lucknow message of August 17th says:—"On an application of the accused appellants in the "Pratap" defamation case, Mr. B. J. Dalal, Additional Judicial Commissioner, to-day passed an order transferring the hearing of the appeal from the court of the Sessions Judge of Rae Bareilli to that of the Sessions Judge of Lucknow." (A. P.)

FOUR LETTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

erringly, with some searching question, and then pick them again up again and show them exactly where they went wrong? I often find myself like one of them. There comes one sudden question from this Socrates of ours in the East,—and my house of cards goes tumbling down to the ground! Furthermore,—shall I say with it with all reverence?—some times the thought goes far beyond and far deeper than Socrates. It reminds me of the thoughts of Christ.

Let me give you one single illustration, which is as vivid to me, as if it had only happened yesterday. We had walked out together to a distant place, outside Pretoria, where the Municipality had built, what they were pleased to call a 'Kaffir Location.' On the way back we sat in the shade of an overhanging tree beside a brook and talked together about many things. I had, for some time past, adopted vegetarianism as a diet, but I had done so, rather out of regard for other people's feelings than from any conviction of my own. The subject turned to the question of meat eating, and I somewhat perversely argued that with Mahatma Gandhi, that in nature herself the lower life was sacrificed to the higher, and on that ground the taking of animal life for food by human beings was justifiable. In a moment, his eyes wore aflame; and then he said to me, in that quiet, restrained voice of his,—"You are a Christian, and yet you use an argument like that! I thought your Bible taught you that Christ was divine, and that just because he was divine, he sacrificed himself for such a sinful creature as man. That teaching I can understand but what you have just said, I cannot understand at all. I should love to imagine the whole Universe sacrificing itself to save the life of one single worm. That would be beautiful But your argument is not beautiful at all. No Hindu would ever use it for a moment. The whole Jain religion would revolt against it. Buddhism would utterly repudiate it. And it is not Christian, either!"

I have mentioned this simple instance, not merely to show his quick, sudden surprises in argument, but because it contains in a small compass his own fundamental teaching concerning the poor. In contrast with this, it was seriously argued at a recent meeting in Calcutta by a group of ardent nationalists, who were present, that the fate of the few thousand refugees in the Cholera camp at Chandpur, whom I mentioned in my second letter ought not to stand in the way of a general railway and steamship strike, if it could be brought to pass. A few thousand coolies might be sacrificed if India's 320,000,000 could obtain Swarajya. Remembering Mahatma Gandhi's argument outside Pretoria, I told the story of it to the meeting. So long I said, as the whole of India was ready to sacrifice itself for a few thousand poor people, the act was glorious. But if this doctrine were reversed, then the high spiritual standard of Mahatma Gandhi would be left behind, and there would be nothing glorious at all. The audience at once responded to this ideal. They could not resist its power

This brings me to the final point of these long letters. The main indictment, which the Non-cooperation movement is bringing against the system of administration now predominant in India is this. The system more and more terribly oppresses the poor. It crushes the poor. It tyrannises over the poor. The burden of the oppression is growing more and more immense and the system is too hard and wooden and impervious for any vital change to take place in it as it now stands.

There was a time when the Government of India was truly called 'The Protector of the Poor'. It was the noblest title it could bear—far greater than that of Kaiser-i-Hind, or any such pomposity. But this noblest title of all has been lost. The poor on every hand are crying out under the oppression.

This is terrible indictment. And though I have struggled for many years to disbelieve it, I am daily becoming more certain that it is not to be cast aside as untrue. Let me give one single example from an open letter to the Viceroy by Mr. S. E. Stokes of Kotgarh. It relates to things happening among the villagers on the Hindustan Tibet Road within fourteen miles of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla. It refers to one of the greatest of all oppressions which the Government of India have gone on tacity conniving at, year after year knowing well what was happening to the poor people. Mr. Stokes writes to the Viceroy, "I left the Viceregal Lodge inspired by a hope that a matter so near to Simla would soon receive your attention, and returned to my house at Kotgarh to spend some weeks on my back in bed by the doctor's orders. But I was aroused from this feeling of security, to find that repressive measures were being taken against my comrades at the very first stage on the road from Simla. Some had been arrested, for attempting to educate public opinion against the oppression and injustice, which had turned them into slaves. Others were being fined heavily; others were being browbeaten and terrorised. I came to Pegu, in spite of my ill-health to find the stage full of the Simla police; the people come to theih leaders hand cuffed. Munshi Kapur Singh had been arrested because he was engaged in getting the people to sign a representation in which they stated their refusal in future to give certain forms of forced labor so unjust in their nature that a description of them should have aroused the hot indignation of every true Englishman. I can see now but one path of honour. "We must refuse co-operation, until justice has been done."

Mr. Stokes is an American who naturalised himself as a British subject during the war, in order that he might help Great Britain in her hour of danger. He served with distinction by recruiting soldiers for the army from these very Hills. His instincts, from the very first, have been on the side of co-operation, and he has struggled long to co-operate. But he has been driven by the oppression of the poor which he has seen to decease at last! "We must refuse to cooperate, until justice has been done."

Even if, in this one case, a tardy justice is accomplished, owing to Mr. Stokes' own persistence and his immediate nearness to the Viceroy of India,—even then, there are still literally hundreds of thousands of instances,—among the 320,000,000 of India where justice is not done; where these same things go on, not only unpunished, but actually countenanced (yes and even instigated) by subordinate Government officials. A statement by Mahatma Gandhi, the importance of which can hardly be overrated has recently appeared. He is speaking about the liquor traffic in India, which, in the cause of the sorely tempted poor people he is doing his very utmost to stop. With regard to this, and other methods of helping the poor to recover from their present miserable condition, he writes:—

"I see nothing wrong in inviting the Moderates and the Government to co-operate with us in all that we are doing. I see nothing wrong in appealing to the Moderates, or even to the Government through their authorised channels to help us, in the Khilafat, or in the Punjab matters, or to shut up all the liquor shops, or to dot every one of their schools with spinning wheels and to prohibit by legislation the import of foreign cloth. For if they succeed in doing these things, I would cease to think evil of the institution they adore or administer. In making my appeal to them, I have shown them a way to partial reinstatement in public estimation, and have furnished myself and the country with a further effective cause, in the event of the failure of the appeal, to demonstrate the wooden nature of the system."

Judge for yourself! Are these words of a mere fanatic? Do they seem to you to be the speech of a purely negative and destructive worker? Are these the sentences of one, who is merely a politician? Surely no politician would give to his opponents such an opening as that!

But greatly as I could wish that the Government would take the opening thus offered and cooperate with one who thus shows them the way to do so, yet, my own experience tell's me, the phobabilities are, that in these matters, which affect the very existence of the countless millions of the poor, the administration will insist upon carrying out its own wooden policy, and will not bend to the desires of the common people, as they have been so clearly and unmistakably expressed by Mahatma Gandhi.

P. S. I have just read the words of one of the very ablest and most cautious of Indian political thinkers, the Editor of "the Indian Social Reformer". We has not adopted the non-cooperation platform. His words are therefore all the more significant.

"At one time," he writes, "it looked as if the British connection would prove to be the greatest formative influence in India's long history. That was when English administrators like Munro conceived their purpose here to be to help India to help herself. This type of administrator has disappeared since the early seventies, and the last quarter of a century has seen the progressive increase of the kind of Imperialism whose purpose is to help itself by making India helpless against its exploiting tendencies. . . . . The degeneration to exploiting Imperialism deprived it of its moral authority and it has had to resort increasingly to repressive laws and communal preferences. But these treacherous weapons have broken in its hands. The policy of utilising Indian Mohamedans as a sort of pretorian guard to defend the bureaucracy against the political aspirations of the educated classes, has recoiled on its inventors with an impact which they will not soon forget. The Repressive Acts have to go because they have not only not repressed, but have added fuel to the fire of discontent. . . . Whatever chances the hybrid Reform Scheme, conferring a semblance of power on Indian Ministers, might have had, have been cruely obliterated by the fiscal operation of record years illustrative of exploitation at its worst. Is it possible for Britain in India to purge herself of the exploiting spirit and to revert to the pure altruism of her early Empire builders!"

Would you compare, written this most carefully sentence of a strong cooperator with Mahatma Gandhi's statement which I have just quoted? It should explain to you the universal dissatisfaction in India to-day, so utterly different from the pictures given in the English Press.

EQUALITY OF STATUS FOR KENYA INDIANS.

SUPPORT OF COLONIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following cable was sent to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy by the Committee of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association on 16th August 1921.

"Colonial Merchants' Association strongly support views of Imperial Citizenship Association and Bombay Citizen's Meeting regarding equality status Indians Keneya Colony."

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST "A. B. PATRIKA"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, to-day took up two cases of defamation instituted by Mr. Harold Graham, District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi and Malda against the printer of "Amrit Bazar Patrika" and Mr. B. K. Lihari, Bareister. The cases arose over the escape of a number of prisoners from the Rajshahi Jail, and subsequent events that followed. The alleged defamatory statements occurred in a report of a non-official Committee of Enquiry issued by Mr. Lihari as the then Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and published by the "Amit Bazar Patrika". It was decided to take up the first case against Mr. Lihari and the hearing was adjourned to the 29th instant.

OUTBURST OF LABOUR TROUBLE.

B. B. & C. I. RY. WORKSHOPSMEN'S SUDDEN EXCITEMENT.

RESULTED IN A MAN BEING BAYONETED,

After a quiet of some months Bombay is again having labour trouble. There was a sudden outburst on Wednesday which resulted in property to the value of Rs. 30,000 being burnt down and a man being bayonetted. The disturbance took place at the Parel workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Wednesday afternoon. In the morning everything was quiet and nobody suspected anything unusual. After the men had returned from their tiffin at one oclock by the shed gates they suddenly began to throw stones, lumps of iron, etc. at the Time House. The men went on with this for about half an hour and the it is stated, they deliberately set fire to the Time Office. A number of men also entered the Works Manager's Office and they completely damaged much of the furniture and other things in the office. There were no Police men near at hand although they had been informed of the occurrence, as some time had to elapse before they could arrive from Dadar. A detachment of the Auxiliary Force was in the meantime brought into requisition to bring about order and they cleared the men out of the offices and the compound. The Fire Brigade succeeded in putting out the fire soon after. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 30,000.

The authorities are not aware of the cause of the trouble, and they consider that it is apparently the work of a few bad men who incited the rest to commit this outrage. They also think that the men had made a grievance of the guards erected at the entrance to the Time Office some months ago. But it is stated that no complaints had been made to the Railway authorities by any of the men. The damage is serious and is likely to dislocate the work of the Time Office for some time and the authorities are unable to say now as to when the Works can again be opened. After the men had been cleared out of the yard there was complete quiet. The four Works are now shut In the course of the trouble one man was bayoneted by an auxiliary; his name is Mangoo Jaru. He is a purdeshi and is aged 25. He was working in the smith's department of the Workshops. The man has been taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, together with the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and others were on the scene of the disturbance.

CAUSES OF OUTBURST.

On enquiry made it transpires that the men had many grievances against the Company, and some of them are very serious ones. After the last strike was over and the men had returned to work, the authorities had made a sort of dead set against the leaders. More than a dozen of these leaders were subsequently dismissed for one reason or another—the real cause being that they were leading the strike against the Company. Naturally the men did not like this step taken against them and it was a sore grievance of theirs The men also very much felt the ill-treatment meted out to them by the European and Anglo Indian (new style) servants of the Company. Whatever they might have been putting up with before, the workmen are in no mood today quietly to bear kicks or blows. There was also the greatest and the most serious grievance—that of their wages. They have only received an increment of 45 per cent. since 1914, but the men claimed that they should receive more than this and that there should be a total increase of at least 70 per cent. Then again there is the gratuity which they have been denied this year, for one reason or another. They have not been paid gratuity, without any explanation.

Mr. Ginwalla had been informed of all these troubles and he was expecting some sort of action on the part of the men. But he had strongly advised them not to create any trouble or go on strike. When Mr. Ginwalla was informed of the strike he was rather surprised at the action of the men. For, they had not informed him at all that they would go on strike today. It appears that the trouble was as sudden, as unexpected. He says however that the grievances of the men are real and must be remedied.

Today is a very important Hindu holiday and the Workshops will remain closed.

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS IN FORMATION.

The Hony. Secretary Bombay Central Labour Federation writes.

VICTORIA DRIVERS' UNION.

A mass meeting of Victoria Drivers was held on the Bori Bunder Maidan on 15th of August at 3 p.m. A large number of drivers were enrolled as members.

Messrs. A. B. KOLHATKAR, Balubhai Manier, G. L. Page, M. D. Dalvi, Chaman Lall etc., spoke exhorting the men to stand firm and consolidate their Union. Mr. Baptista who was to have presided was inadvertently absent.

Messrs. Kolhatkar and Manier delivered powerful speeches. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Another meeting will be held next Sunday at the Marwadi Vidyala, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY WAITERS' UNION.

The waiters of Bombay have formed a Union under Mr. Baptista's guidance, at a meeting of the delegates, members representing the numerous catering establishments.

The Jasedpur Labour Association has wired asking the Trade Union Congress official to visit Jamsedpur at once, as their presence is urgently required. Some of them are contemplating an All-India Tour for the purpose of visiting the important Labour Centres.

FATEMARI SANGH.

The Secretary of the above Fatemari Sangh informs us that some organisers were sent out to the Kokan side to form Unions of Fatemariwalas and they have recently returned after forming several Unions and have enrolled good number of members. Union officials are considering over their grievances and will soon take proper steps to redress them.

SWARAJ IN OCTOBER.

MR. GANDHI AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi with Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Ali arrived this morning from Patna. A large crowd received them at Howrah station and they were taken in a procession to Mr. C. R. Das' house. In the afternoon Mr. Gandhi addressing a largely attended meeting said there must be a complete boycott of foreign cloth before 30th of September next. If they were determined to follow the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee in toto he promised them Swaraj in October next. He asked the audience to be prepared to fight their battle peacefully and to present a bold front in their struggle for freedom by absolutely non-violent means.

The party proceed to Gauhati this evening.

MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

DELEGATES EXTENSIVE POWERS TO HIS SON,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Maharana of Udaipur, the premier Prince of Rajputana, who is now nearly 75 years of age, has delegated extensive powers to his son Maharaj Kumar Sir Bhopal Singh, K.C.I.E., His Highness announced his decision on the 28th July, and the following message from the Viceroy was conveyed to him by the Agent to the Governor-General on the occasion:—"Mr. Holland has informed me that in view of advancing years, Your Highness has decided to delegate powers of administration to your son. Please accept my sincere congratulations on this wise decision. I trust that Your Highness will spend your remaining years to the enjoyment of good health, peace, and happiness, freed by your own act from the heavy burden of administration which you have borne unaided for so long."

His Highness has telegraphed his thanks to the Viceroy for his message.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SECUNDERABAD.

REVIEW OF TROOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 16.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Secunderabad last Sunday evening. On Monday morning there was a review of the troops in the garrison by His Excellency. A full hour was spent in riding along the great line of troops.

After finishing his inspection of the units His Excellency took up his position near the flag staff and the troops marched past in column of masses from the right led by the 18th Royal Hussars and followed by the other cavalry regiments. After the march past the batteries of artillery thundered past at the gallop followed by the cavalry regiments. Cries of commendation arose when the 5th Indian cavalry dashed past in almost perfect line. After this display of horsemanship the parade advanced in review order and gave the general salute. The band of the 18th Rayol Hussars played while the cavalry brigade marched past and the massed bands of the infantry played that brigade past.

PLIGHT OF KHULNA.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

The following telegram reaches us from Calcutta dated August 17:—

"Mr. Edward Walker, on behalf of the Salvation Army, Calcutta, has been visiting famine centres in Khulna. Everywhere thousands of destitute and seminaked people are beseiging him. He has been deeply moved by the scense of misery. Details follows."

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Names.		Amount.
Zoroastrian office	Rs.	101
Mr. Vallabhadas P. Engineer Hubli	Rs.	10
Mr. Sambhajee Vashnoo Mulgamker	Rs.	5
A Sympathetic Parsi	Rs.	15
P. J. P.	Rs.	10
Mr. Rattansey D. Morarjee	Rs.	250
An Italian Firm	Rs.	16
The Grain Merchants' Association	Rs.	1,000
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar	Rs.	25
B. Patel (Quetta)	Rs.	500
A gentleman through (Mr. L. R. Tairsee)	Rs.	180
Messrs. Roy Bros.	Rs.	101
H. K. B.	Rs.	5
Anonymous	Rs.	25
	Rs.	2,243
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	6,511
Total	Rs.	8,754

Sir P. C. Ray's third account of recent tour of inspection in parts of Khulna district where people are in distress just published contains harrownig tales of distress and even cases of suicide due to starvation. Situation in Khulna is reported to be getting more and more acute.

A Secunderabad message of August 15th says the Commander-in-Chief held a ceremonial parade of the Secunderabad and Bolarum Garrisons on Monday morning, lunched with Colonel C. A. C. Godwin and attended the 5th Cavalry Brigade Regimental sports. In the afternoon, His Excellency also received a deputation of the Secunderabad House-owners' Association. (A. P.)

With the previous approval of Government of India, Madras Government have sanctioned revised rates of pay for inspectors and sub-inspectors of police in Madras city and mofussil with effect from 1st March 1921.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "JOVE."

THE SATARA PLATE.—1 Mile Div. I. BAHADURJUNG should find the Poona mile more his distance. The same may be said of KUSRA and I think one of these two will win, with a slight preference for KUSRA. From the way SHUMS finished last time he cannot be overlooked though I don't fancy him against either of the first two.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Div. II.

HERO looks to me a good thing here in spite of his failure over 7 furlongs last time out. If AMIR ASWAD cannot get within striking distance this time his connections should withdraw him to prevent him from further disgracing himself. REEMAN for a certain place.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Div. III.

This division looks to be between LAMINGTON, ZAINULMULUK and LAST DAY. Those on the look out for a big outsider with more than a chance might have a little on APOLLO.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

I will say again what I said last week, "The one that can beat NEVERMIND will win this race." That one is likely to be TRADE MARK or KOOLEB.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—1 Mile.

Ignoring the unknown quantities in this lot there only appear to be three—ILA'S FANCY, FLEURBAIX and PINE TREE—worth considering, with a decided liking for ILA'S FANCY.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—6 Furls.

BELLE VOYAGEUSE II should not have much difficulty in winning this if anywhere near fit. ROYAL JEWEL and EAGER TO should be there or thereabouts I would like to advise a hedge bet here on DISCUSSION, for reasons which I keep to myself.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—6 Furlongs. Div. I.

I think THE COUNT will win here if an old fancy of mine in BOX OF TRICKS will not justify my opinion of him. GLASS ROCK or BALIRA the outsiders.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—7 Furls.

I like WALHACHIN best amongst this lot. PENNY PIE ran prominently in a mile last week and should not be far off this time—SUMMER'S JOY and SOUTH STAR the likely upsets.

If I were Jimmy Robinson I think I could without difficulty put my finger on the winner here. On their past home records I world say PLYMOUTH ROCK. I however know that BELL METAL is very fit and if he is the stable fancy, must be there. CARBORUNDUM ran a great horse last Saturday and if not scratched must be within the first two. Amongst the light weights I like MARGARET JOYCE and WE TWO.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

Firs Race starts at 2-30 p.m.

The following are the Horses Left in after the declaration of forfeit at 8 a.m. to-day.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Feignant 9/4 Western Wave 9/4, Nat Much 9/3, Royal Charter 9/0 Plymouth Rock 8/13, Nouthtweel 8/9 Senparison 8/4 Monteith 8/2 Double or Quits 8/1 Carborundum 8/1 Violinist 8/0 Brendan 8/0 Dromio 7/11, Bell Metal 7/10 We Two 7/9, Margaret Joyce 7/6 Love Glass 7/4 Heart Sree 7/4, Cheechako 7/1.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs. Charcoal 9/10, Black Walnut 9/5 Liberty 9/4, Divide 9/3 Fretwork 9/2 Viola 8/13 Dayspring 8/11, La Hogue 8/8 Wooralj 8/3 Treasury 8/4 Arclight 8/4 Eager To 8/2 Pourboire 8/2 Meg Merrilies 8/0, Mimi 7/13 Catchup 7/13, Discussion 7/12 Cracknell 7/11, Cahi Lass 7/8 Royal Jewel 7/7 Belle Voyageuse II 7/5 Verna 7/0.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs (Div. I.)

Pin Money 9/12 Greenfield 9/12 Lady Ard 9/6 Palva 9/0 Blackwater 8/13 Huon River 8/13 Glass Rock 8/12, Sunline 8/12 Oregon Pine 8/6 South Notts 8/6 Box O'Tricks 8/3 The Count 8/2 Luana 8/0 Prime Boy 7/11, Bolsa 7/9 The Lark 7/9 Rock Ferry 7/8 Cork Glass 7/5 Very Little 7/4, Fire Finch 7/3 Land Lady 7/2 Larania 7/1, Vengeance 6/10.

THE AUNDH PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Baby Blake 8/12 Avro 8/12 Isbury Rose 8/12 Fleurbaix 8/12 Pine Tree 8/12 Troon Leader 8/12 The Pony 8/12 The O'Malley 8/11 Magnificence 8/4 Charles William 8/4 Marmion 8/1, Ila's Fancy 8/1 Olivine 8/1 Lpxmi 8/1 Lord Jim 8/1 Hail Columbia 7/12 Quiver 7/12.

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Compliment 9/7 Hero 9/7 Reeman 9/4 Isonomy 9/4 Model 9/3 Jerman 9/3 Amir Aswad 9/3 Imkin 8/13 Cummer 8/13 Ruddigore 8/13 Field Officer 8/11 White Boy 8/11 Happy Land 8/10 Cairo 8/8 Truelove 8/7, Romeo 8/7 Vulcan 8/7 Marine 8/4 First Impressions 8/4 Fahtak 8/2.

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 Mile.

Top Notch 9/7 Zainulmuluk 9/7, Good Star Lamington 9/4 Merle 9/3 Maneck 9/3 Last Day 9/3 Firjah 9/0 Charity 9/0 Paleface 8/13 Master Malik 8/11 Hunter 8/11 Chaman 8/11 Wamba 8/11 Hyderi 8/8 Meerjan 8/8 Karun 8/7 Persian Star 8/4 Wadi 8/2 Apollo 6/13.

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Bahadurjung 9/7 Municipal 9/7, Special 9/4, Brindisi 9/3, Sher Khan 9/3 Kusra 9/3 King Palace 9/0, Kingscraft 9/0, Shums 9/0 Arcadian 9/0 Latiff 8/13 Arabistan 8/13 Sannayet 8/13 Multiform 8/13 Tyrant 8/11 Ali Clear 8/10 Leopold 8/9 Eagle 8/7 Helicon 8/2 Ishallah 7/3.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs

Mossley 9/9, Penny Pie 9/9 Summer's Joy 9/2 Princess Ila 9/1 Like Magic 9/0 Ensay 8/13 Mexican Eagle 8/13 Renette 8/12 Double Win 8/11 Cyllian 8/9 Strathbeg 8/9 Walhachin 8/8 Bathurst 8/3 South Star 7/11 Soft Note 7/11 May Lass 7/10 Old Sport 7/9 Sauce 7/8 Fine Trout 7/7 Undies 7/7 Ho Ho 7/5 Deslin 7/1 Waveline 7/0 Elphene 6/12.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Resident 9/12 Warminster 9/12 Summerton 8/12 Trade Mark 8/10 Kooleb 8/10 Waterloo 8/9 Bhookhri 8/2 Nevermind 7/13 Dublin 7/7 Grey Renard 7/5 Arvil 7/4 Chrysanthemum 7/1.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

A DRAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Aug. 17.

In the final Test Match the Australians in first innings were all out for 389. England on going in again made 244 for 2 wickets. The match was drawn.

AUSTRALIAN BATTING.

FORCEFUL AND SPECTACULAR.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, August 16.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Aug. 17.

The final day's play in the Test match opened in glorious weather before twelve thousand spectators. The wicket was in an excellent condition. The Australian batting was forceful and spectacular. Andrews made eleven fours and his innings was characterised by superb crisp cutting. It lasted two hours. Taylor also batted for two hours and made ten fours by excellent cricket.

England started their second innings at 3/25 and scored quickly in spite of excellent fielding. Russell played sterling innings for his 102 making ten four.

The match was drawn.

The following is the score:—

AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.

Collins hit wicket b Hitch	14
Bardsley b Hitch	22
Macartney b Douglas	61
Andrews b w b Parkin	94
Taylor b Woolley b Douglas	75
Pellew c Woolley b Parkin	1
Armstrong c Brown b Douglas	19
Gregory stumped Brown b Parkin	27
Oldfield not out	28
McDonald stumped Brown b Woolley	36
Mailey b Woolley	0
Extras	12
Total	389

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hitch two for 65; Douglas 3 for 117; Fender 0 for 82; Parkin 3 for 82; Woolley 2 for 31.

ENGLAND.

Second Innings.

Russell not out	102
Brown c Mailey b Taylor	84
Fender c Armstrong b Mailey	6
Hitch not out	51
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wkts)	244

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Gregory 0 for 13; McDonald 0 for 20; Mailey 1 for 77; Pellew 0 for 25; Andrews 0 for 44; Taylor 1 for 25; M. Collins 0 for 39.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 18.

Hampshire beat Glamorgan by one innings and 49.

Yorkshire beat Essex by an innings and 80.

Leicester beat Derbyshire by one innings and 24.

Worcester beat Notts by eight wickets.

Sussex beat Kent by 287 runs.

Lancashire beat Gloucester by 125 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 17.

Surrey beat Northampton by an innings and 74 runs.

Somerset beat Warwickshire by one wicket.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

MLLE LENGLEN RETIRES AFTER FIRST SET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 17.

In the American lawn tennis championships Mrs. Mallory beat Mlle. Lenglen 6/2 in the first set after which the latter retired.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

R. A & R. S. M. C. BEAT DISTRICT STAFF (2-1).

The tie between the District Staff and the R. A. and R. A. M. C. in the Rovers' Tournament was played off yesterday, and another poor game resulted. The combined team made three changes in their side, while there was one change in the Staff team. The play in the first half was of an even nature, but in the second the Staff went to pieces and could do nothing right. The R. A. and R. A. M. C. pressed for the greater part of the half and were it not for the splendid work of Lee at goal, they would have won by a wider margin. The shooting of both sides was again weak, and many chances went a begging.

On play starting the Staff went away at once and Munro put in a feeble shot, which Carmer found no difficulty in stopping. The R. A. next attacked and Worsley gave Saxon an opportunity, but the latter shot wide. The rest of the play was of an even nature, and the ball was carried up and down the field, the Staff having slightly the better of the exchanges. Once Dugby put in a fine long shot, which Carmer just managed to stop. The interval arrived with no score.

On resumption the combined team broke away at once and before many minutes were out, Singleton got the first goal for them. They continued to press, and about midway through got their second goal. Worsley sent in a hard shot, which Lee stopped, but could not clear the ball, and Fagan, rushing up, netted it. The R. A. and R. A. M. C. still continued to attack, but failed to get past Lee, who saved his side many a time. Towards the end the Staff began to press, and after many efforts Allan succeeded in scoring. The R. A. and R. A. M. C. thus won by two goals to one.

The teams:—

R. A. and R. A. M. C.—Goal, Carmer; Backs, Kenneth and Riley; Halves, Grant, Fynson and Harte; Forwards, Worsley, Kildea, Singleton, Saxon and Fagan.

District Staff.—Goal, Lee; Backs, Littlewood and Earwaker; Halves, McAlister, Dugby and Ashley; Forwards, Newby, Allan, Slater, Jeffries and Munro.

Referee.—Mr. E. Harwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

K. S. L. I. vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The heat between the same two teams in the Sprinting Competition was run off at half-time, and resulted in a win for the R. A. and R. A. M. C. by 9½ points to 5½. The competition finished up in the following order:—

1. Worsley (R. A. and R. A. M. C.) 13 2/5 secs.
2. Grant (R. A. and R. A. M. C.) and Dugby (District Staff) dead-heat.
4. Allan (District Staff).
5. Harte (R. A. and R. A. M. C.).
6. Newby (District Staff).

MUD AND MOTORS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Motor Drivers in this City are quite indifferent as to the speed. What is the result specially in times of rainy season when the roads are muddy? The result is known to all who have the misfortune of experiencing the passing of the car by them. Only one round of this car means disfiguring the clothes of hundreds on the way, on account of dirt flirted towards them. Specially in these days when the white dress is considered the polite wear, is to be made dirty in a defiant way by such motors and that too with permanent dirty disfigurement? Will those who have travelled in other countries where the use of the car is more common, help by suggesting some remedy or is it that they have to say that the people there also quietly swallow this nuisance? Will the motor owners be courteous towards the pedestrians by slackening the speed in muddy places? If it is the fault of the Municipality, will it not deem its duty either to improve roads or to stop the use of this car in residential quarters like Bhulesawar and many others which are the depositories of mud in rainy season or to construct foot paths.—Yours, etc.

W. H. SHROFF.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

MATIARI COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While commenting on the unofficial element of the above committee in your issue of the 10th instant, your correspondent states that it has been weakened as Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim voted with Government on the question of the adjournment of the Council in connection with the Matiari incident itself. In this connection please allow me to correct your correspondent that the name of Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kasim has been confounded with that of Mr. S. S. Ghulam Hussain, another member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who voted against the said motion. In fact Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim voted in favour of both the resolutions viz.

1. Adjournment of the House on the Matiari question.
2. Womens' Enfranchisement.

I shall, therefore, thank you if you will, in fair justice to Mr. Ghulam Hussain Kassim, have the above mistake corrected by an announcement in the next issue of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.

DYALDAR KHILLODMAL.

Karachi, Aug. 13.

TARRING OF ROADS.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES TO BE GOT FROM ENGLAND.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that "in order to enable the tarring of roads to be carried out on a more extensive scale during the next fair weather, it is necessary to arrange for additional supplies of tar. The contract with the Bombay Gas Company provides for 180,000 gallons which is the most they can supply, but this quantity will not be sufficient to treat as many roads as it is intended to treat. Last year in addition to 181,544 gallons supplied by the Gas Company, 60,000 gallons of tar was ordered out from England. The Executive Engineer therefore requested the firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry, Lyster and Partners, London, to make inquiries in England and obtain suitable quotations, as a result of which they have sent a cable stating that the lowest quotation received is thirteen pence per gallon in ordinary barrels and fourteen and a half pence per gallon in steel drums. This I think is a most favourable offer, the lowest received last year was 1s. 8½d. per gallon. Steel drums are preferable as this will ensure against the possibility of any serious loss by breakage or leakage in transit. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to an order being placed with Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry, Lyster and Partners, London, for the supply of 30,000 gallons of tar in steel drums at the rate of 14½d. per gallon. The total cost at the current rate of exchange (1s. 3 7/8d.), including freight, customs, clearing, etc., charges, comes to about Rs. 42,562."

The necessary sanction was given.

LOKMANYA SWADESHI BHANDARA.

The opening ceremony of the above Bhandar—a store for supplying Khadi and pure Swadeshi cloth—will be performed today, (Thursday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) by Maulana Shaukat Ali at Kamatipura, 9th Street Girls' School Compound when he will also address the audience on 'Swadeshi'.

THE DRINK REPRESENTATION

ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I endorse every line of your correspondent "Disgusted" who gave out his plainspeaking in regard to the petition forwarded to His Excellency by the Bombay Victuallers' Association. The part played by some of the members of the so-called Committee was as foolish and silly, as their action in hurling abuses against Mahatma Gandhi was unwarranted and reprehensible. "Disgusted" has rightly bemoaned the want of wisdom and commonsense in persons posing themselves as the leading lights of liquor vendors, but exhibiting collosal ignorance of the rules of decency, decorum and dignity expected of an enlightened community like the Parsis.

Although my brother owns a hotel and I take direct interest in the liquor traffic, I am simply ashamed of the spirit displayed by those who took part in getting that petition drafted by Messrs. Little and Co., and like "Disgusted" I also dissociate myself and my brother from the objectionable tone of the petition and the abuses contained therein. May I suggest that the wine-merchants should meet together and pass a vote of censure against those responsible for the representation and withdraw all the allegations against Gandhiji made therein? I assure them that a prompt action like that on their part will save Daruvallas from their future fate, which their own so-called friends have brought into creation by over-zealous but rash action. Let Daruvallas as a body declare openly that they have nothing to do with the petition forwarded to the Governor and they abhor the allegations made in it against Gandhiji. Please remember that a stitch in time saves nine.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, issued a circular letter dated the 5th of May 1921 stating in effect that the company had already got cash to the extent of about Rs. 45 lakhs as shown in the last balance sheet and that as the agents did not see it worthwhile to extend the business of the company in the near future there was no necessity of any further capital and that therefore they intended to know the views of the shareholders as to whether it is advisable to reduce the capital or not and that if the necessary majority was available, the agents would take steps to reduce the capital of the company. The company having failed to fulfil the cherished hopes of success of the shareholders, it is natural that the share-holders should agree to their further liability on the shares being extinguished. But the share holders never imagined that Rs. 45 lakhs should be paid back to the holders of the fully paid up shares in extinguishing the liability of the part paid shares.

The fully paid up share-holders were the Vendors of "Loyalty" to the Scindia Steam ship Co., Ltd. They are most of the promoters and original Directors of the company. They have exercised their discretion at the time of the said "Loyalty" and have accepted fully paid-up shares instead of cash as it was then thought that the company would be making a large profit.

Now it is apparent that most of the fully paid up share-holders are the original Directors and fathers of the company, excepting of course a small number of shares which may have been transferred by the original holders If that is true the present attempt of the Directors to pay back Rs. 45 lakhs to the fully paid up share holders is highly repressible and un businesslike, particularly when it is made a part of the capital reduction programme in the interest of the innocent share-holder of the company.

It is possible that the Directors may confront the shareholders with Counsel's opinion as is usually done by them when they want to carry their point, to convince them that in no other way capital could be reduced, except on the terms of refunding Rs. 45 to the fully paid up share-holders. As to that the undersigned has to inform the share-holders that there is no legal rule which compels them to reduce the capital in the way it is attempted to reduce so as to favour and profit the fully paid-up share-holders by refunding them Rs. 45 per share when the liability of other share-holders is extinguished. The capital can be legally reduced by merely extinguishing the liability on the part paid shares without doing anything in respect of the fully paid up shares which may legally remain in status quo i.e., to say the dividend on the-fully paid up-shares may be two and a half fold of that payable on the reduced shares. If this can be legally done which the undersigned has no doubt can be done it is difficult to understand without attributing motives to the Directors why they should also involve the case of fully paid up share-holders at the time of the present state of the market value of the shares of the company.

The share-holders would, therefore, agree with the undersigned that this is a case in which Injustice to be done to them and it is in their own hands to prevent it. The share-holders are, therefore, informed that a resolution with the necessary changes for reducing the capital by extinguishing the liability on the part paid shares and limiting the same to Rs. 30 without also reducing the value of the fully paid up shares is going to be proposed by the undersigned at the extra ordinary meeting of the 20th instant formal notice whereof is already given to the Directors. The said Resolution will run as under:—

"That the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 45,000,000 to Rs. 18,749,970 divided into 600000 shares, 583334, shares of Rs. 30 each and 16666 fully paid up shares of Rs. 75 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the part-paid 583334 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and the fully paid up shares remaining in the same state (the said Rs 75 share to be only entitled to 2½ fold dividend of the Rs. 30 share) and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 582239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up."

It is hoped that all share-holders of the company will make it a point to attend the said meeting and support the aforesaid resolution.—Yours, etc.

P. H. VASAVADA.

72, Medows Street Bombay.

THE AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While most of the other Government departments are already drawing salaries at the revised rates nothing is still known about the introduction of revision in the Agricultural Department.

In the Agricultural Department the upper services are mostly composed of agricultural graduates who are as competent as graduates in arts, engineering etc., serving in the Revenue, Public Works and other departments. The work of the department is of a scientific and missionary nature and when the members have to work in the district they have to depend entirely on their own resources. The present high prices are hitting them very hard, but why is it the Government have neglected this department? Is it because the Agricultural Department does not form part of the Government administrative or revenue producing machinery? Is there to be no recognition for hard, conscientious and unostentatious work in the industry which yields the revenue?

The Minister of Agriculture may have knowledge of the hard lot of these agricultural workers, I therefore appeal to him to do them justice and to redress their grievances promptly.—Yours etc.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS

COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

THE RENEWAL OF SACRED THREAD.

To-day the full-moon day of Shravana, the "twiceborn" castes of Hindu, India will celebrate another of their unique festivals. To-day's ceremony is known as the "Upakarma" ceremony and every Hindu who is entitled to wear the sacred thread renews it to-day i.e., after a great sacrificial fire he casts off his old thread and wears a fresh one to last him for the new year.

The first three of the four main castes of the Hindus claim to be the persons entitled to wear what is known as the sacred thread. This consists of a string of *hand spun* yarn, spun by Brahmanas to the accompaniments of the oft-repeated Gayatri mantra and tied in a knot known as *Brahma-granthi* or the indissoluble or inseparable knot of Brahma Each yarn is three folded and the whole sacred thread is again folded into three strings before tying up the knot. An unmarried youth who is observing *Brahma charya* or the student's career wears a single such thread and a married man wears two such and in some castes three. The sacred thread is renewed every year in the month of Shravana at the great *Upakarma* ceremony which is treated as the general *prayaschitta* or the great expiation ceremony for the whole community, because all the people of the community or caste are then expected to meet in a common meeting place and to perform jointly a huge mass sacrifice and give oblations to Agni and other Aryan Gods, and to pray for the grace of the Almighty to give the entire race strength, courage good determination and glory in the year to come.

On this day also falls the Shravana Festival known as the Cocoanut Festival when cocoanuts with betel leaves and the sacred thread are thrown into the sea, the God Kubera who has his wealth stored in the sea being worshipped this day by the Vaishyas. Sea-borne commerce commences from this day after the sea is appeased with this ceremony. In fact the monsoon is expected to decline from to-day and brighter skies and brighter weather is foretold for sea-borne trade from this day along the West Coast. To-day the. Chowpatty Seaface will be crowded with thousands of eager and joyous worshippers and young urchins in hundreds will rush into the waves to wrest the offerings of cocoanuts from the almighty Sea. Verily the festival is also a landmark of changing seasons. In some places of India especially in the West Coast where this festival is held in high esteem, this is the commencement of the first harvest.

But the chief point of interest to Modern India in this day's festival is that handspinning was in ancient days a matter of pride and also a mark of sacredness even for Brahmanas, the proudest of whom had to wear only what was spun by his own castemen and not by foreigners.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Sharcholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Registered Office, on Tuesday, the 16th August.

The Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March was presented.

The report stated:—The Company has earned during the year nett profit of Rs. 8,59,107-0-3, which together with Rs. 9,161-12-3, the balance brought forward from last year amounts to Rs. 8,68,268-12-6. Out of this sum an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share was paid for the first half year which absorbed Rs. 2,40,000 leaving the balance of Rs. 6,28,268-12-6, available for disposal which your Directors propose to distribute as under:—

To depreciation of machinery, Rs. 42,300; to depreciation of building, Rs. 14,000; to renewal of machinery, Rs. 1,25,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 50,000; to provision for income-tax, Rs. 1,50,000; to 2nd half year dividend at Rs. 25 per share, Rs. 2,40,000; to bonus for Company's staff, Rs. 5,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,968-12-6. Total Rs. 6,28,268-12-6.

The report was adopted.

Two of your Directors Messrs. Dwarkados Runchhoddas and Mulji Haridas were to retire by rotation, but were re-elected.

The Auditors for the current year were appointed and their remuneration fixed.

A PARSI'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

INQUEST PROCEEDING.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Kaiku Merwanji Bamboatwalla, aged 28, who was found lying injured on the Queen's Road on the night of the 25th ultimo with his motor-cycle combination over-turned by his side, and who died in the hospital later.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's family.

Mr. Herman Marks, a South African merchant, now residing at the Taj, who was going along the Queen's Road in a taxi-car, said that in front of the Hindu burning ground he saw something burning and heard a noise which came from an over-turned motor-cycle which was in the middle of the road. He alighted, together with his companion, and saw a man lying two or three yards away from the cycle, also in the middle of the road. A few Indians were near him, and one of them was shouting for a car, the number of which the witness could not remember exactly, but it was five thousand and odd. The deceased's face was washed and some soldiers took him in their car. The witness had volunteered to give evidence.

Temuras F. Guard, a taxi-car driver, said some fishermen came to him and after looking at his car, asked him where No. 5002 car was.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: 4th Extra Meeting.
Cocoanut Day: Banks closed
The Elphinstone Stg. and Wg. Co, Ltd., annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 19.

Municipal Corporation (special meeting) 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 20.

The s.s. Mantua with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Extr. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road 4-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 20	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 10

YOUNG AUDICHYA ASSOCIATIONS LIBRARY

A Circulating Library useful to women has been recently started. Members are hereby advised to take advantage of the same. Books, for the present, can be had from the Secretary's place of residence at 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhutia Mala.

THE GOVINDAGRAJ MANDAL,

There will be a general meeting of the members of the Mandal on Sunday, the 21st instant (2 p.m. S. T.), in the Library of the Institution, when certain very important items of business shall be discussed and resolutions passed.

F. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE,

A meeting of the members of the F Ward District Congress Committee residing in Bhoiwada, Dadar, will be held on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 8-30, in the Committee's offices, opposite the Tata Mills for forming the Bhoiwada Taluka Congress Committee.

LECTURE AT POONA,

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Messrs. Ghaswalla, Ghadially Brothers, Pocha Brothers, Khambatta and Bharucha will deliver short addresses on the "Present Situation in India and Turkey, and India's Duty", at the Gandhi Maidan, Poona, on Sunday, the 21st, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when all are cordially invited to attend.

MEETING AT CHINCHPOKLI,

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will meet to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Jain Temple, Derasar, Chinchpokli, when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. Messrs. Khadilker. Jivraj Nensey, Lalit, Dr. Savarkar and others will address the meeting on the "Boycott of Foreign Cloth." Seats will be reserved for ladies.

F, WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE DADAR,

Under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee, Dadar a public meeting will be held today (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at Jain Derasar, Chinchpokli opposite Lady Northcote Orphanage. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. Mr. Khadilkar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak on "Boycott of foreign cloth."

BOMBAY'S NEW POST OFFICES,

The following postal notice has been issued:—

For the convenience of the public the following new post offices have been lately opened in Bombay:—

(1) A no-delivery post and telegraph town sub-office called the "Cadell Road" Post Office at 173, Cadell Road, Lower Mahim (Dadar).

(2) A no-delivery town sub-office called the "Lady Hardinge Road" Post Office near the junction of the Lady Hardinge Road and the Cadell Road.

(3) A no-delivery post and telegraph town sub-office called the "Lady Jamshedji Road" Post Office at the junction of the Hansali Tank Road and the Lady Jamshedji Road.

(4) A no-delivery town sub-office called the "Elphinstone Circle" Post Office on the ground floor of the old Town Customs House.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

The total mortality of the city for the week ending the 8th instant, viz., 908, was 46 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 48.20. The figures for the 33rd week of 1920 were mortality 774 and death-rate 41.09; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-1920) were mortality 748 and the death-rate 39.71.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 12 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 327 against 9 and 307 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 235 were among infants under one year of age. 25 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused 16 attacks and 6 deaths, small-pox 6 attacks and 2 deaths, and plague 8 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 368 against 359 in the 33rd week of 1920 and 403 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-1920).

The total mortality on the 16th instant was 115 as compared with 115 of the corresponding day of last year. There were 1 attack from plague, 2 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox and 2 attacks and 1 death from influenza.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Subscriptions to H. R. H the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund may be sent to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Esplanade Road, or to the Honorary Treasurers, Canada Building, Hornby Road.

A Rangoon message of August 16th says:—"The Steamer 'Rampassa" is reported to have sunk at Thyettaw, Syaungmya District on the 8th August. Nine lives have been lost. Enquiry is proceeding."

The District Traffic Manager, Lahore, wires:—Booking of all kinds of goods traffic to and from Sody Quarry and Khewra has been resumed from to-day. (A.P.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 18, 1921.

ANOTHER WRONG SPEECH.

If the Convocation address, which Sir George Lloyd delivered in 1919, in the course of which he lectured to Indians about the benefits of British Navy, was an unhappy one, the address which he delivered on Tuesday, though a great improvement on the former, in some respects, was hardly less so. Considered merely as an academic pronouncement, the speech was, undoubtedly, very eloquent and contained many observations and sentiments with which every right-minded person must agree. But having regard to the fact that the speech was intended by the Chancellor to apply to present conditions in India, it was absolutely the wrong speech to be delivered on an occasion like this. Sir George Lloyd, in fact, delivered a sermon on liberty and told us in effect that the liberty which the Non-Cooperation movement is calculated to win will not be true liberty but anarchy. "Many reactionary movements have been disguised under the cloak of progress, and not a few nations have undergone terrible punishments for following those who cried the names of liberty, equality and fraternity, but stood in reality for anarchy and bloodshed." Again, "the liberty we prize, the liberty we have fought for all over the world which once again after four years of struggle we have re-secured for the world is not expressed in the decision of a committee, is not found in the fiat of this ephemeral leader or that, is not buttressed by intimidation or supported by clamour." In this vein Sir George Lloyd evidently sought to discredit the Non-Cooperation movement, the All-India Congress Committee and Mahatma Gandhi. We shall not pause to examine the truth of the statement that "we have re-secured liberty for the world" after four years of struggle. We shall pass over the claim that Sir George Lloyd forwarded that "of modern races the Anglo-Saxons may lay claim unchallenged to have attained an earlier perception of the moral advantages of liberty and a better understanding of its right uses than any other race upon the face of the earth." We frankly confess that there is a great deal of justification for this claim which, however, is not altogether, we fear, unprompted by what a wag has aptly called the Englishman's fervent faith in the sound English patriotism of the Almighty. We shall say only this about the claim that if Englishmen have a better understanding of the right uses of liberty, the understanding is only confined to affairs in his own country. It would, in the opinion of some, be nearer the truth, however, to say that while the Englishman of old was the friend of freedom in every country but his own, the present-day Englishman is a friend of freedom nowhere. This is by the way.

To return to Sir George Lloyd, his main contention was that liberty is a growth of centuries of hard struggle and he was against what Lord Chelmsford called "catastrophic change." In fact, he wanted India to be content with the stages laid down by Britain for "progressive realisation of self-government." In support of his contention he recalled the example of the English people who "knew from the first that the journey before them was long and difficult that each step forward must be deserved before it could be made and realising this they never lost patience or turned to autocratic or vindictive methods, but remained true to their ideal," who "accepted negotiation when they could, and fought only when they must, and so for centuries generation after generation took up the struggle where their predecessors had left it and went forward with unfaltering perseverance till the goal was won." He pointed to the French and the Russian Revolutions to warn us against dreadful catastrophes. We do not wish to minimise the bloodshed that was the outcome of the French Revolution nor the atrocities that have been perpetrated by the Bolsheviks. But it must be said that the bloodshed and the atrocities were largely the inevitable outcome of the reactionary regimes preceding the Revolutions and we have no doubt that as impartial verdict has pronounced the French Revolution to have been the greatest event that happened in history till then, a similar verdict will be passed on the Russian Revolution. Apart from that, Sir George Lloyd, we are afraid, has succumbed to the common temptation of indulging in false analogy. There is no parallel in history to the case of India. Neither is the example of England nor the warning from the experience of France and Russia, even supposing Sir George's reading of the events to be correct, applicable to India. Not one of these countries had to fight against foreign rule —against foreign domination; not one of them was a subject nation. India is even now a subject nation, despite the talk about Dominion status and so forth. That is the only outstanding fact about India and the ignoring of it by Sir George Lloyd entirely vitiates his plea. Where is the parallel in all history to the present position of India? India has made history in the past and India must continue to make history in the future. She cannot do so until she becomes herself. That is the fundamental point which men like Sir George Lloyd, who misread the lesson of history, ignore.

The true lesson of history was expressed by Lincoln when he said that no nation, however, great, is fit to govern another—and, as a good English man said, good Government can never be a substitute for Government by the people. Sir George Lloyd does not realise, this because he has never *felt* as a member of a subject nation, never *lived* as a member of a subject nation. By drawing our attention to the lesson of English history he asks us to be content with leaving the destiny of our country in the fostering care of just, impartial and liberty-loving England. Ireland and Egypt no less than India have known what the domination by England has meant to them. Even if the experience were more beneficial than otherwise, its continuation would not be justified. With reference to this we cannot do better than draw Sir George's attention to what Bernard Shaw wrote some years ago in his preface to "John Bull's Other Island": "All demonstrations of the virtues of a foreign Government," though often conclusive," he said, "are as useless as demonstrations of the superiority of artificial teeth, glass eyes, silver wind pipes, and patent wooden legs to the natural products. Like Democracy, national self-government is not for the good of the people; it is for the satisfaction of the people." "A healthy nation," he says elsewhere, "is as unconscious of its nationality as a healthy man of his bones. But if you break a nation's nationality it will think of nothing else but getting it set again. It will listen to no reformer, to no philosopher, to no preacher, until the demand of the Nationalist is granted. It will attend to no business, however vital, except the business of unification and liberation." That is exactly what India is doing now and is determined to do. She will listen to no reformer, to no philosopher, to no preacher, until she is free—until she regains her natural right of self-government. And the only reply to those Englishmen who question the wisdom of her determination is to ask them if they would themselves like their affairs in England to be managed by Indians as they wish to manage India's affairs. Sir George Lloyd emphasised the need for the inculcation of a spirit of discipline and a strong respect for constituted authority, implying that the Non-Cooperation movement is a negation of all this and that if it succeeds, it will lead to nothing but anarchy and disorder. Nothing can be further from the truth. The "constituted authority" which the Non-Cooperation movement seeks to destroy is that which is based, in the ultimate analysis, on military coercion by a foreign Power, and not that which is based on the consent of the people. And the process of destruction is to be carried on strictly by non-violent method. No non-cooperator wants the transition to authority based on the consent of the people to be too sudden. He is conscious of the need for internal and external defence and for safeguarding the vested interests of British Capitalism and Services. These are matters which can be settled by mutual arrangement. What is essential, however, is that the settlement must be made on terms of equality as between Britain and the accredited representatives of India.

JUSTICE BESMIRCHED.

Barring the "Pioneer"—the solitary apologist of the Government of India—the entire Indian and Anglo-Indian press, reflecting public opinion of every shade and hue, has unreservedly condemned the mockery of justice that took place in Calcutta last week. To the confusion of even the "Pioneer," which gravely assured the world that "so sound a lawyer and astute a judge as the Viceroy showed himself to be in England, is not likely to have sanctioned this tribute to expendiency, "if he did not feel that by so doing justice was more likely to be done to the community at large than by an obstinate adhesion to abstract principles which would have benefited no one except the purists and would have definitely harmed a very large number of innocent people." Lord Reading has issued a press communique which goes to show that he had no hand whatever in the sorry business and that he came to know of it only after the withdrawal of the case had actually taken place. But a mere disclaimer of this nature will not suffice. Every one in the country is anxious to know what Lord Reading, who came for the express purpose of vindicating the purity as well as majesty of justice, will do to rescue that unfortunate Goddess from the mire into which she has been dragged in the full view of the world. The protest which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Government of India will have convinced him that the pretence that the step was taken in "public interests" cannot be sustained for a moment and that the issues involved in the action of the Government of India are too grave to be ignored under any plea. By the way, how comes it that the head of the Government of India was not consulted by those who stage-managed the farce? Who are the individuals who composed the "Government of India" who sanctioned the withdrawal of the prosecution?

The Advocate-General told the Court that the "Government of India" had been informed from various sources that if the prosecution were proceeded with, "widespread commercial and industrial interests would be severely affected" and that the "Government of India" had come to the conclusion that "in the interests of the public" it is not "advisable" to proceed with the prosecution. Who are this "Government of India" that disposed of the matter with so easy a conscience, without troubling to consult or even inform Lord Reading, its own head? Is it true that Sir Thomas Holland, Member, Board of Industries, is entirely responsible for the instructions given to the Government Counsel to withdraw the charges? What other members of the "Government of India" did Sir Thomas Holland consult before he decided to instruct the prosecution in this manner? Did he take into confidence the Law Member of the Government of India? If he did not, was Sir Thomas Holland within his rights in proceeding in the matter in manner he did? Was it not obligatory on his part to place the matter before his colleagues of the Government of India,—before the Governor-General-in-Council, in fact, seeing that the issues involved were of a far-reaching character? All these questions must be satisfactorily answered if the public of this country, in whose alleged interest this open compounding with felony has been tolerated, are to be convinced that the thing has not been done with a view to shield from justice some other "highly connected" personages too. The suggestion that the cause of Swadeshi industries would be promoted by the course taken is as insulting as it is uncalled for. Every Indian concerned in the progress of Swadeshi industries will repudiate this preposterous suggestion. We are glad to see that the Bengal Chamber too has no hesitation in exposing the hollowness of the plea. Neither the general interests of the public nor those of Swadeshism in particular justified Sir Thomas Holland in taking the course which has resulted in besmirching justice in a shameless manner. If Sir Thomas Holland has any convincing explanation of his step, it should be made public. If he has not, not only should he be made to relinquish the responsibilities he had undertaken to guide the development of the industrial and economic resources of this country, but an enquiry should forthwith be instituted in regard to his part in this particular affair. But whatever steps Sir Thomas Holland takes to clear his own position it is incumbent on the real Government of India—and not the phantom one represented by the Member for Industries,—to redeem its reputation as well as that of "British Justice" in the eyes of the world. On Lord Reading, in particular, rests the obligation to justify his appeal for public confidence in the righteousness of the aims and methods of his administration.

Notes of the Day.

East Africa.

Affairs in East Africa are taking a turn which will necessitate the exercise of the greatest possible vigilance on the part of Indian leaders in this country. A deputation of East African Indians is reported to have waited on Mr. Churchill on the 9th instant, but if the London correspondent of the "Hindu" is to be believed the result of the interview with Mr. Churchill does not appear to have been quite satisfactory to the members of the deputation. One need not wonder at that, for the pledges of His Majesty's Ministers, even of the highest of them, have, in the eyes of Indians, come to lose the sanctity which in days gone by used to attach to them. Indians will not at all be surprised to be told that whatever pledges were given to their countrymen in East Africa in the past cannot hold good in the "new circumstances" that have arisen in that colony. We note that the European settlers of Kenya have invited Mr. Churchill to pay a visit to the colony. The Indians also seem to be anxious that Mr. Churchill should investigate the problem on the spot. If Mr. Churchill means to accede to the request, the Secretary of State for India would do well to depute Sir Sankaran Nair along with him in accordance with the suggestion of the mass meeting of Indians held at Nairobi held last month. The meeting also, decided to invite Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Andrews to East Africa at the same time. We do not know if they will be able to undertake the trip, but it appears quite necessary that some Indian leaders who have studied the East African problem and who will be able to guide the Indians in that colony should go there to hearten their countrymen in the struggle that lies before them. Cannot the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association arrange for such a deputation?

The White Man's Burden.

There are probably few publications on Indian questions wherein the method of carrying on the "white man's burden" has been avowed so frankly as in a little book entitled "India's danger and England's duty" written about 1885. "Clive made it abundantly clear that through the cloud of military glory he saw", the author of the book remarks, "the ultimate profit. He did not fail to perceive that unlimited extortions could be extracted out of such a contemptible people by the mere terror of the English name. He availed himself of the idea to the full, and left behind him at once a tradition and an example which his successors were not slow to remember and to adopt with avidity." Of course of the result of these ethics behind the Commercial policy we are no longer in doubt. The result has been that the English exporters have propagated the fiction that India was never a manufacturing country, that her only enterprise should be agriculture and the production of raw materials for the benefit of English factories. Those who are in the habit of parading English commercial enterprise often conveniently forget the ethics of its inception. But commerce as practised by "civilized" Western nations, particularly in the East, has probably nothing to do with ethics.

A Plea for Spinning.

A Revenue officer who had witnessed the miseries of the class that used to earn a living by means of spinning before the industry was destroyed in the interests of the commercial enterprise of Lancashire, wrote years ago that "to a Government enlightened as that is by which British India is administered, it cannot be a trifling consideration to provide employment for the poorest classes. No public provision now exists in these provinces to relieve the wants of the poor and helpless. The only employment in which widows and female orphans incapacitated for field-labour by sickness or by their rank, can earn a subsistence is by spinning and it is the only employment to which the females of a family can apply themselves to maintain the men, if these be disqualified for labour by infirmity or by any other cause. To all it is a resource which, even though it may not be absolutely necessary for the subsistence, contributes at least to relieve the distress of the poor. Their distresses are certainly great and nowhere greater than among the many decayed families which once enjoyed the comforts of life. These are numerous in India and whether they be entitled to the particular consideration of the Government or not, they have certainly a claim on its humanity." This plea for spinning was not written by a non-co-operator. On the contrary H.T. Colebroke obviously sought the co-operation of the "enlightened" Government for the revival of the Charka, for the curtailment of the export of cotton wool and by way of compromise for the import, duty free, of hand-spun yarn from India for the English factories. He failed to obtain that co-operation because he mixed up "enlightenment" and "humanity" with commercial enterprise. Being a scholar of repute and an eminent philosopher he naturally made the mistake of viewing the miseries in the light of humanity. He was obviously not well versed in the gospel of material aggrandisement or in the economics of profit.

FOUR LETTERS.

ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV.*

My dear,—As you know very well, the greater part of my own life has been given up to the study of educational and labour problems. I have never been what is called a 'politician,' and I have always profoundly distrusted 'politics,' because of the incessant opportunism, involved and the juggling with human lives. At the same time, I am perfectly aware, that we can never shut up ourselves in water-tight compartments and eschew politics altogether,—especially in this modern civilisation of ours, which is three parts mechanical, and only one part human. What I do hate so much is the way politicians exploit the poor and the weak and the defenceless for their own ends and I think that the time has come, when all who love humanity should make a determined stand against this.

It is because Mahatma Gandhi is essentially not a 'politician' (in this narrow, technical sense of the word) that I have faith in the movement which he has founded. He would never for a moment, make the poor a 'pawn in the game.' His whole soul would revolt at even the suggestion of such a thing. Rather he would always make the poor and the helpless the very heart and centre of all his thoughts and purposes, before whose interest every other consideration must give way, because they are in a very special manner, God's friends, God's chosen, God's beloved. Ever since the great change came over his life when he was in Johannesburg in South Africa, earning a large income and keeping open house for rich and poor alike,—ever since the time, when he renounced all his wealth and accepted poverty as his bride, in a truly Fransiscan manner, he has been out and out on the side of the poor, living as a poor man among the poor, suffering with their sufferings and never sparing himself in the very least. The fact that he has had this most intimate experience of poverty in all its phases has made his ideas concerning the welfare of the poor extraordinarily stimulating. He is so original, because he has emptied himself of conventions and sophistications about the poor owing to his first hand experience. Certain books in English have struck his attention more than others,—such as Thoreau, Tolstoy, Ruskin, Edward Carpentier but by far the greatest influence in his life from his English reading has been the Sermon on the Mount. It would not be too much to say that this has been with him throughout his life one of his most cherished sacred scriptures. He has found it truly to be in conformity with the scriptures of the East that he was taught when a boy,—with the great ideals of Jainism, Buddhism, and Vaishnava Hinduism which he has so deeply explored Like Rousseau, before the French Revolution (though with a strength of moral character that Rousseau himself did not possess) he has turned away from the modern tyranny of civilisation to the freedom of a life lived close to Nature. The picture of the past in India has always been to him the picture of a time in human history when the pure in heart saw God. They lived in their forest Ashramas simply and serenely; therefore their lives were beautiful and healthy and good. But modern civilisation, he would say, is neither simple, nor serene. It is impure in heart. Therefore men cannot see God to-day. So we must go back to the simplicity of nature, and live a life as far as possible apart from modern civilisation, if we would see God. We must again seek to be simple and serene in our lives, and pure in heart. We must no longer attempt to serve both God and Mammon.

I have tried very crudely to put down some of his ideas. I can hardly tell you what a power they have been in fashioning my own life, as they have come to me, tinged with his own personality. My mind always reacts to them with a shock of surprise and often of opposition. At every turn, I find, he hits me hard; my own conventions crumble. But there is a pure joy in it all,—first the joy of conflict and then the greater joy of being defeated and seeing where the mistake was all the time. Do you remember those young sophists who used to come to Socrates,—how Socrates used to knock them down so tenderly, but un-

(Continued on page 8.)

*1st, 2nd and 3rd articles appeared on Aug. 10th, 11th and 17th respectively.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY RESOLVES TO BOYCOTT IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held to-day Mr. Santanam moved the following resolution:—In view of the fact that official atrocities committed during Martial Law days, such as public floggings, unjustified wholesale arrests, the drilling and marching of students mercilessly in the burning sun, curfew orders, preventing medical relief at night even in urgent maternity cases etc., are still fresh in the minds of the people of Lahore, and in view of the fact that Municipal Commissioners, especially, were subjected to great indignity and treated as if they were worse than slaves in spite of the fact that the Deputy Commissioner was himself President of the Municipal Committee, further, in view of the fact that Government takes no steps to set right the wrong done to Mahomedans, in the matter of the Khilafat, and lastly, in view of the fact that Government, responsible for these inhuman and barbarous practices and breach of faith, is still unrepentant and the wrongs remain unatoned, this Committee resolves that until the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs are redressed and Swaraj is obtained, it would be unwise and inexpedient for Government to bring His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lahore during his intended cold weather tour, though they have no personal feelings of disrespect towards His Royal Highness. They are convinced that His Royal Highness' visit is being exploited by the bureaucracy for their own political ends; so if the proposed visit is still persisted in, this Committee and the people of Lahore are determined not to accord to His Royal Highness any welcome whatever, or incur any expense in this behalf or take part in any official functions in his honour. One member opposed the resolution, but after debate the resolution being put to vote was carried only two members dissenting.

ACCESS TO MUNICIPAL FILES.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Senior Vice-President of the Committee, then moved a resolution protesting against certain rules said to have been framed by Major Ferrar, the President of the Municipal Committee, prohibiting members of the Committee from having free access to Municipal files. The resolution ran thus:—"That the so-called order is such as cannot be given or passed by the President either under the Act or any bye-law of the Committee, hence it is *ultra vires*, as such direction can only be given by the General Committee in the form of a resolution; that the tone and language of the said order is most objectionable and insulting towards the members, that the language being so offensive it should be condemned and the President be asked to withdraw the said order with an expression of apology and regret." This resolution was also carried, none voting against it.

At another meeting of the Municipal Committee, held on Saturday, on the question regarding advertising in newspapers, coming up for discussion, it was decided to strike off the names of the "Civil and Military Gazette" the "Desh" and the "Paise Akhbar" from the list of newspapers who were getting Municipal advertisements.

ARREST OF "ZAMINDAR'S" EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, the Editor and Proprietor of the "Zemindar" newspaper, was arrested today, under section 124A and 153A, and will be placed on his trial shortly. Maulana Akhtar Ali is the son of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the former Editor and Proprietor of the "Zemindar", who is undergoing imprisonment in the Montgomery Jail.

CONVICTION OF A CONGRESS SECRETARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, Aug. 16.

Moulvi Sidique and Babu Narendra Biswas, Secretary, Meherpur Congress Committee, have been sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment for disobeying orders, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. (A. P.)

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THREE KINDS OF SWARAJYA

WHICH IS THE GOAL OF INDIA?

We have received the following open letter from Mr. M. D. Lavangia, a member of the C. P. Congress Committee who addressed it to Mahotma Gandhi, under date August 1.

"Dear Mahatmaji. As all schools of political thought should have an opportunity of discussing this grave problem facing India, I beg to enclose herewith an article contributed by me on N. C. O. for your perusal.

I am carefully going through the present state of Indian Politics and have taken note of your saying Swarajya within a year.

Two months remain more and the Swarajya will come there is no doubt about it because the English statesmen have already found that the new reforms scheme is financially unworkable. Not only this, but it is the desire of the English statesmen to build India economically strong so that she may be able to lessen the present administrative charges and be able to increase national wealth and be thus able to contribute heavily towards the Empire debt by its own hard labour and self-sufferrings.

There are three different kinds of Swarajya which I will put as under:—

1 Swarajya that will aim to throw off the British yoke entirely.

2 Swarajya within British Empire that will hand over the whole and sole management of India to Indians as well as will give India voice in foreign policy without contributing any-thing to Great Britain either against war debt or the upkeep of British Navy.

3 Swarajya that will hand over the internal management with powers to keep up a voluntary national Army and to adopt a policy of more earning by Charka with less spending; causing thereby to contribute heavily towards the Empire Debt and up-keep of British Navy.

If the N. C. O. movement aims at Swarajya No. 1, think India will never succeed but will on other hand bring more ruin, miseries, sufferings, and chaos which India has never faced before.

If the movement aims at Swarajya No. 2, then a man of commonsense can say how Great Britain will allow it to India when she already refuses to its own neighbour Ireland.

If the movement aims at Swarajya No. 3 then it means India in disguise of N. C. O. to cooperate with Great Britain in wiping out England's debt by hard labour economy and self sufferring.

How we shall self-sacrifice is explained as under:—In order to pay high contribution, we shall have to increase present taxation and lessen the administrative charges required for an efficient Government which means a sort of self-suffering and self-sacrifice of the nation.

India shall be highly indebted, if you will clearly let her know as to which kind of Swarajya she will be able to establish by this movement within the remaining two months.

With all my due respects to you, I beg to close this letter, soliciting the favour of an open reply through the columns of the newspaper.

You are at liberty to use my above letter for publication."

MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Dr. U. Rama Rao has sent up the following resolution to be moved in Madras Legislative Council in view of the growing expenditure and consequent necessity for economy in the administrative staff, this Council recommends to H. E. the Governor to move the Secretary of State to reduce the salaries of Executive Councillors who may hereafter be appointed to an amount not exceeding Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

MAHATMA GANDHI LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA.

PATNA, Aug. 16.

Mr. Gandhi left this evening for Calcutta *en route* to Assam.—(A. P.).

Income Tax. . .

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

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Kalbaddevi Road BOMBAY

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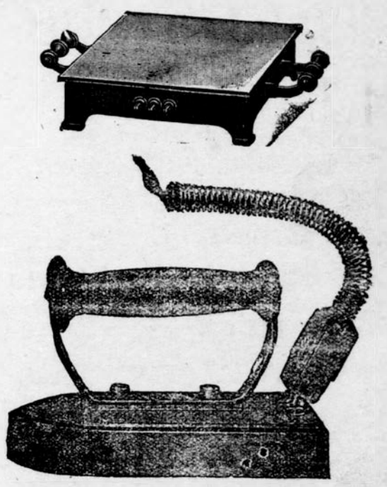

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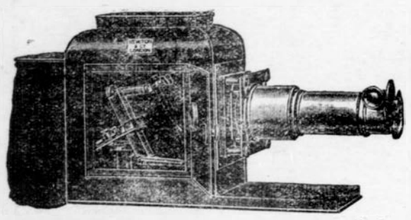

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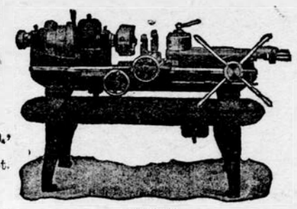

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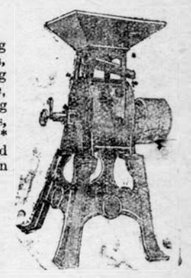

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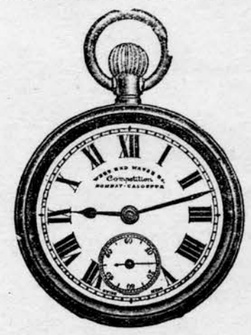

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